

catchments even when they are full to the brim but in practice their efficiency will be much greater, for we can always keep them partially empty to take up a spate of any intensity, before allowing the flood-absorptive power above the F. T. L. to come into play. Suitable sites being available, I can think of no other device which can make it possible to control floods with the regularity of a clock.

The method of flood-absorption by lakes is as old as the hills but a scientific exposition of it has only recently been attempted. This is why there is scanty literature available on the subject. I had, in my Note, dated the 5th October 1923, paragraph 25, attempted to give the Committee some idea of what flood-absorption is and how it works. It does not seem to have been followed by some of the members of the Committee, specially as the printer has substituted the expression "flood tide level" for F. T. L., which stands for Full Tank Level! The expression "flood tide level" makes the context meaningless!!! It is, therefore, necessary to explain again that flood-absorption in large lakes is the capacity of the reservoirs of temporarily holding back spates above the weir crest level (F. T. L.), for as much time as we require. This is attained by decreasing the length and increasing the depth of flood over the weir. To attain to the designed H. F. L. in the lake, the water level rises gradually as the inflow continues, as the outflow over the weir is so designed that it is some aliquot part of the inflow; it varies generally from $\frac{1}{4}$ th to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. The Railway banks also hold up floods; the afflux up-stream is an indication of temporary retention of flood. One might well ask, if the Railways do act as regulating reservoirs why then all this hue and cry against Railway banks? The Railway banks obstruct floods where obstruction is not wanted; indeed where it is wanted to pass off the floods as quickly as possible. The reservoir banks confine floods to regions where they are meant to be confined, where there is no possibility of flooding out of fields, or submersion of property. This is a material difference. It will be too tedious to enter into the technique of the subject. I have already submitted to the President my detailed printed note on the subject, which I trust has been available for perusal by all the members of the Committee.

7. The Committee have laboured to show the inutility of my suggestion. Indeed one of the members asked me to show if there was a single instance in which a regulating reservoir was specifically constructed for this purpose! Not only reservoirs have been constructed for the purpose in recent times but the ancients also utilised the flood-absorptive power of lakes in training their rivers and stopping the havoc they used to work in the riparian regions. The following extracts will serve to bring out my point:—

Extract from the "Book of Knowledge".

In its upper courses, separated from the lower by grand gorges which remind us of the Iron Gate of Danube, Yangtse-kiang passes through a District of red earth—as large as Georgia and very thickly populated. There are lakes* in the basin of the Yangtse-kiang, which act as reservoirs in the time of heavy rains, so that its floods are not so disastrous as those on the Hwang-ho, which drains through Northern China. "China's Sorrow" is one of the names of this river, so dreadful are the floods when it bursts its banks and submerges the surrounding country and the towns. It is not navigable for long distances like the Yangtse-kiang!

8. There are two rivers, as big as Ganges, in China—Yangtse-kiang and Hwang-ho. The former is protected by 4 or 5 big regulating lakes, with the result that it is not subject to disastrous floods and the regular and continuous sweepage from the lakes keeps the river navigable for long distances inland. Hwang-ho is not so treated and has full play for its fury and is subject to floods more disastrous than those in lower Bengal! The moral is clear.

Extracts from Sir W. Willcock's book on Nile.

Page 30.—Owing to the fact that an increase in the discharge of the Victoria Nile cannot pass the Albert Nile before the whole area of Lake Albert has risen, the floods of the Victoria Nile are delayed nearly 5 months in their passage down the Albert Nile; a rise of 1 metre on Lake Albert meaning an increased cube of 45,000,000,000 cubic metres.....

Page 56.—Lake Victoria, the Victoria Nile and Lake Albert may all be considered as the great equatorial regulators of the Nile

Page 56.—The conversion of the Fayoum depression into Lake Moeris was long considered by the ancient world as one of its greatest wonders. They let the flood into this depression when it was dangerously high and provided for its return to the river when the inundation had come to an end. To understand how capable Lake Moeris was to control

*Notably Lakes Tungting and Poyang.

the floods and turn a dangerous into a beneficent inundation I should recommend a study of Sir H. Brown's "Fayoum & Lake Moeris". As years rolled on Nile widened and deepened its own trough to which it is now confined.....

Page 78.—Herodotus, writing about B. C. 450, was the first to describe Lake Moeris. It takes six months filling and six months flowing back..... Strabo writing in B. C. 20 remarks: "It has also a remarkable lake called the Lake Moeris, large enough to be called a sea..... The Lake is from its size and depth capable of receiving the overflow of the Nile at its rising and preventing the flooding of the houses and gardens; when the river falls, the lake again discharges the water and it is available for irrigation. There are regulators at both ends for controlling the inflow and outflow....."

Page 80.—Just as the great size of the ancient lake (Moeris) was of inestimable value to a work whose principal use lay in moderating high floods, so the smaller area of the modern lake (Wady Rayan) will render it far more useful as a work for feeding the low Nile. This Lake will render no mean aid in times of dangerous floods, but in its early years its main use will be the provision of water in summer. It will supply the two milliards which are needed to convert the whole of Egypt from basin to perennial irrigation..... It will be able to lower a high flood 30 centimetres for 50 days. This will give relief to the Nile, a relief which will be much appreciated by the whole country..... and specially by Cairo.

9. These extracts tend to show that regulating reservoirs not only moderate floods but help to improve the regimen of rivers, reclaim lands and admit of valuable perennial irrigation being substituted for kharif or basin irrigation. What has been possible of attainment in China and Egypt and what is being attempted in West America can certainly be attained in India, if the problem is properly studied and investigated, instead of being discarded on *a priori* notions!

10. I shall now pass in review, briefly, some of the statements made in the Report. I am afraid it will be incorrect to draw any inferences from a hypothetical figure of expenditure like 3 crores. The expenditure may be very much less. If some regulation of the branches of the Ganges in United Provinces and Bihar or of Brahmaputra in its upper reaches be eventually necessary it is possible 3 crores may not prove sufficient. The question at present is not one of amount but of principle. Are the remedies suggested by the Committee adequate to meet the problem, intensified as it is expected to become by the slow rising of land and continued and

accelerated deterioration of rivers? If not, is it not worth while investigating the possibilities of flood control? I do not advocate flood control in any particular area as I have not data whereon to base my opinion. I would investigate the possibilities of the sites roughly indicated above and below Kaunia-Katihar Line. The idea of converting all the bhoils into flood-moderating reservoirs has great possibilities. Being situated in the midst of the heavy rainfall zone they may all retain floods, if converted into regulating basins. At present their function is to absorb floods in the beginning of the monsoon. Once they get filled up they cease to moderate floods. If these are transformed into reservoirs, by blocking their exit and provision of weirs on the principle of flood-regulation, they would stand as bulwarks between the floods and the low-lying lands. Change of the focus of rainfall cannot destroy the utility of the regulating basins. All of them may not be called upon to work simultaneously. They would be like out-post sentinels, ready to throttle floods whenever there is any rain above them. It is just possible that there may not be heavy rainfall in the north and all the rainfall may be local and yet these regulating basins will function, as they will prevent the flow—ordinary flood flow—of the upper reaches from getting into the rivers Atrai, Jabuna, etc., and thus allow Rajshahi and Pabna districts breathing time to fight their battles with their local floods. The question of flood-regulation cannot be disposed of on financial grounds. If investigation shows that an expenditure of 3 crores is likely to prove remunerative, why should the amount be a deterrent? Considering that the loss that has been occasioned by floods in Bengal during the last 75 years would, if estimated correctly, go above 100 crores, is it too much to spend 3 or 4 crores to obviate all possibility of such a loss by constructing remunerative schemes? My point is that it is not correct to set aside a measure, because it is likely to cost a large amount. A consideration of the public weal requires that all possible avenues of minimising floods must be explored and it is not fair to turn down a proposal without proper investigation!

11. It is a travesty of facts to suggest that my proposal would amount to an interference with the natural processes! Regulating the floods is not any

interference with the beneficent action of the floods; floods are needed to deposit rich silt on paddy lands. It is when they rise beyond bounds that they cause devastation! It is at such a point that I would regulate them and keep them to their legitimate work of spreading plenty. Indeed if rains fail, as more than one witness has said in the reports they do after heavy falls, the reservoirs can supply water for winter sowings or standing crops suffering from drought following a spell of heavy rainfall. I give an extract from the report of Rai Ambika Prasad Sen Bahadur:—

The flood occurred at the end of August (1918); there were afterwards rains at intervals till about the middle of September, after which till the harvesting of the winter rice there was practically little rain. This drought affected much more the crop of the tract over which the flood passed and the outturn of the winter rice in those parts was very low.....The effect of flood was confined to about 80 square miles but the drought affected more severely the whole tract over which the flood passed.....On account of drought during these months the rabi crop sown in the most affected kheyar tract failed!

12. Similar statements lie scattered in Mr. Rankin's report. It would hardly require labouring that supplying of water to flood-affected areas would greatly assist the relief-seekers and the Government in restoring normal conditions, after the cessation of abnormal rainfall.

13. I do not suggest any wholesale change of kharif by rabi cultivation. What I contend is that if water is available in rabi the cultivator will not take long to see that the rabi and perennial irrigation pays as much if not more than kharif in the low-lying belts. The cultivator of Bengal is not more conservative than that of other parts of India: he is quite justified in not changing his habits at the bidding of any Tom, Dick, or Harry. Once he is assured of the benefits that would result by change he is not backward in taking advice. The big Sukkur Barrage Project in Sind is based on developing kharif and rabi irrigation side by side. All the regulating basins need not be treated as reservoirs for irrigating rabi crops. If people must have late paddy the water of the reservoirs can be let out after the cyclonic rainfall is over; the enriched bed of the tank will be better fitted to raise bumper crops, with its rich deposition of silt and humus.

14. I am afraid any calculations based on assumptions in sub-paragraph 2 of paragraph 11 of the Report cannot be taken seriously. Only proper investigation could show if the reduction of the flood depth will be by 6 inches or more. With an equal show of reasoning I could claim the reduction to be six feet, by slightly varying the assumed data!

15. It may be worth while depopulating a small area permanently and paying some compensation than allowing untold misery to fall upon half the population of lower Bengal every 4th or 5th year!

16. The difficulty of maintenance and the risk of failure apply to all engineering structures and are not the exclusive distinguishing features of flood-regulating reservoirs! We may as well cease building railways because almost every year in some part of India railway banks and bridges are swept away by the floods.

17. As regards the silting of reservoir beds I have already made it clear in paragraph 6 that I ignore the capacity below the Full Tank Level in calculating flood-absorption, for the floods may come on a full tank at the end of the rainy season! For the purposes of regulation it matters little if the bed is full of water or silt! There is a brighter side to the silting of the reservoir beds. It is not improbable that by the time this occurs the river channels below the lakes would be in a better regimen by the steady flow of clear water throughout the year and may be able to dispense with flood regulation, as took place in the Fayoum region in Egypt—a whole Province was reclaimed when the Lake Moeris got silted up after functioning for over 2,000 years! The Chinese Lakes are yet working after centuries of accumulations of silt in their beds! What are the Sudds of Egypt but the silted up bed of a huge Lake and yet it is functioning as a flood-moderator! The Bhopal State takes its name from a huge inland sea constructed by the famous Rajah Bhoj, called Bhoj-par, i.e., the Dam of Bhoj. This lake got silted up so much that it occurred to one of its rulers to cut through the dam. By doing so the bed of the old lake has become one of the most fertile Provinces of the State! Silting of the reservoir beds means so much broken country levelled up and reclaimed. Indeed large pieces of

inferior and broken lands are reclaimed by construction of what are called Bunds in Central India, Rajputana and Central Provinces.

18. It will make my position clear if I shall give a brief summary of the advantages I claim for the proposed regulating reservoirs. These are categorically as below.

(1) *Flood regulation, i.e., to withdraw temporarily a large proportion of the flow-off from the upper reaches of the drainages, when conditions lower down are embarrassing due to heavy rainfall and abnormal rising of the Brahmaputra and the Ganges, and to let out water when the floods are lower than required for submersion of paddy fields on the banks.* Shorn of their devastating power the controlled floods will allow of an even working of the process of rising of land.

(2) *Supplying of water to crops which suffer from drought which often comes in the wake of cyclonic rainfalls.*

(3) *To improve the regimen of the rivers by keeping up a steady flow in them.* As silt is deposited in the lake beds the water let out, after the rains, is comparatively free from silt and is therefore more likely to carry away silt deposited in the river beds and deepen their channels. Deterioration of the rivers results from a spasmodic working of the drainages and fitful velocities. When the regulation of the drainages will admit of a steady supply being kept up in the river channels they will cease to allow deposits to take place; thus with an even rising of land and a steady flow the river channels will get deeper and deeper, as was observed in Egypt by the operation of Lake Moeris. Says Sir W. Wilcocks: "As years rolled on the Nile widened and deepened its own trough to which it was now confined and eventually the time came when Lake Moeris could be dispensed with without danger."

(4) With deeper channels and a steady flow of water the river channels will become navigable and solve the problem of inland transport. "The great function of Lake Victoria in the economy of the Nile supply is the insuring of a nearly constant discharge of water into the Victoria Nile."—(Wilcocks).

(5) *To develop rabi and perennial irrigation in tracts where no high class cultivation is possible for want of water in winter and summer months and to*

prevent kharif crops from wilting on break of or bad distribution of rainfall. All along my journey from Calcutta to Gaya I noticed patches of sugarcane on both sides of the railway. Evidently these are only possible where there are wells or village ponds. If water is made available in this tract there is no doubt that much of the area which is under paddy will be brought under sugarcane and yield much higher profits.

(6) *Reclamation of broken land upstream of the Dam.*—In course of time when these Lakes get silted up they will, like the Fayoum in Egypt and numerous tank beds in Central India and Rajputana, yield good land, which could be brought under the plough immediately the monsoon is over and there is no necessity of flood regulation. It is likely that some of the reservoirs will be retained as storage reservoirs and on being silted up will be re-modelled and raised; and if this is not possible new dams may be laid higher up or lower down but generally the beds of lakes will always be free for cultivation in October and the fear of extensive areas of cultivable land being thrown out of use is a mere bogey of the imagination!

(7) *Prevention of loss of life and property.*—In years like 1918 and 1922 in addition to great loss of life in men and cattle the loss of property runs into crores. Reading the valuable notes by the Meteorologist one carries away the impression that the loss of life and property from floods in Bengal during the last 75 years could not have amounted to less than 100 crores!!! If flood regulation will obviate this recurring loss the tax-payer in Bengal will not mind an expenditure of a few crores. It is far better to spend a few crores in carrying out prophylactic measures than lose hundred times the amount in times of flood!

(8) *Prevention of the disorganization of the rural holdings.*—The direct loss of property and life is nothing compared to the permanent loss occasioned to the peasantry by these floods. A man whose cattle are carried away, tenement destroyed, children sickened and died, encumbrances on the land increased and health shattered, cannot easily recover his original position and is permanently crippled. An army of such men in each district, after the floods, means a terrible loss to the Province and if we had only

vision we would be appalled at the amount and extent of these indirect losses occasioned by abnormal floods and would not hesitate to spend a few crores to obviate it!

(9) *Improvement in the health and the physique of the people.*—In an address read recently before the Royal Society of Arts, Colonel McCarrison tried to show that the worst food that an individual could live on was "rice and dal;"* and the worst climate a man can live in is low-lying riparian, damp, lands! If the "teer" lands are sown with rabi crops there would be no necessity for the peasants in Bengal to live in low, damp, lands in the monsoon and with wheat available in abundance the peasant may well in course of time begin to take wheat as staple food, which, according to the Colonel, reinforced by milk, is the best diet for Indians. With a change in diet and living in the open uplands the bill of health will certainly improve. This is an aspect of the question worthy of consideration by the Director of Health, Bengal.

(10) *Simplification of the railway problems.*—When the floods are controlled there will be no need for the Railway to go on multiplying their bridges. As I have endeavoured to show, and the Committee also admits, increase in the railway openings is not likely to effect much in the matter of the intensity of floods!

(11) *Creation of water power.*—If the branches of Ganges and the Brahmaputra are blocked in the sub-montane regions it is not unlikely that creation of water power may become a feasible proposition. This is a matter requiring investigation.

(12) *Prosperity of the people.*—With freedom from floods and introduction of high class cultivation people are bound to thrive and Bengal may well in time vie with the Punjab and wrest from it the title of "the granary of India"! Extension of area under cotton may be one of the results of supplying assured means of irrigation. Considering its size Bengal cuts a very poor figure in the matter of irrigation facilities. Doubtless there are people who, in view of excessive rainfall of Bengal, are of opinion that Bengal does not require irrigation! It is such tracts that stand in need of irrigation most!

(13) *Increase of the revenues of the country.*—I claim that if properly located and correctly designed these regulating reservoirs will yield good revenue. Punjab is an instance in point. No doubt it enjoys perennial supplies but these are well nigh tapped and the Punjab Government has now launched on construction of storage works. The Bakhra Dam will be one of the biggest reservoirs in the world. The income from irrigation works in the Punjab yields an average profit of 15 per cent and is the mainstay of the Punjab Finance. Bengal will not fare worse if it inaugurated a sound irrigation policy and made a beginning by constructing flood regulation reservoirs, in the absence of snow-fed rivers!

(14) *Settlement of the country.*—Bengal has long been a prey to political unrest. All this unrest is due to economic causes if we trace the trouble to its source. Any measure calculated to secure stability, and increase the prosperity of the peasantry, is bound to give them a stake in the country and drive off all thoughts of sedition from their minds. The devil tempts the idle man! Busy people have no time for sedition!

Concluding remarks.—The problem is much too vast to be solved by makeshift arrangements and it would be unwise to lay the salve to our souls that such floods do not occur frequently! The deterioration of the rivers is going on rapidly, land is slowly rising and as it rises it will accentuate trouble unless the river channels are deepened and made stable. The Government will be well advised to explore all avenues of reducing floods. It would be a short-sighted policy to discard any suggested measure, without proper investigation, on the score of academic objections and ignore the knowledge and experience of other countries!

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(Ind.).

Member, Northern Bengal Flood
Committee.

DELHI:

The 7th March 1925.

*Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, issue of 2nd January 1925.

APPENDIX I.

Note on the Northern Bengal Floods
by C. Addams Williams, Esq., C. I. E.

[The levels given in this note are referred to the P. W. D. datum which is 8.25 feet above the Kidderpore Old Dock Sill.]

I have compiled the following note on the floods in the Rajshahi Division from the information contained in the records of the Irrigation Department, Gazetteers, etc. These records are by no means as complete as could be wished for and little is known of any floods prior to the year 1918, except that of 1787.

The basin principally affected by the great flood of 1922 was that of the Atrai which comprises about 6,800 square miles to the north of the Sara-Seraiganj Railway and the Ganges and is triangular in shape with the base running east and west between Rampore-Bonia and Seraiganj, where the width is about 70 miles: the apex of the basin lies under the Himalayas about 10 miles north of Siliguri and the total length from north to south is 195 miles, the axis of the basin lying about north-north-west to south-south-east. The average slope of the country from north to south from Jalpaiguri (about 260.00) to the Sara-Seraiganj line (23.00 lowest) is about 2 feet per mile.

The tract of country is drained by the Atrai river and its tributaries, the principal of which are the Jabuna, Tulsiganga and Nagar. Very little, if any, water appears to be derived from the hills: the Atrai rises in the foothills of the Himalayas and passes by the western side of the basin almost due south to Manda in Rajshahi, whence it turns its course south-eastwards to the Chalan bhil in the Rajshahi and Pabna districts, crossing the main line of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Atrai. The Jabuna rises to the north of Saidpore and flows southwards parallel and close to the Eastern Bengal Railway main line on its western side and joins the Atrai close to Atrai station: near Tilakpur station the Tulsiganga joins the Jabuna and drains a portion of the country on the east of the main line to the north of the Santahar-Bogra Railway. The Nagar drains the remaining portion of the country on the east side of the main line and possibly also receives a little spill from the Karatoya river which passes along the eastern fringe of the basin affected in 1922. The Nagar joins the Atrai at Singra at the northern end of the Chalan bhil.

The water carried by these rivers is supplemented by spill water from the Ganges by the Baral which crosses the main line at Malanchi: all these rivers discharge into the Chalan bhil north of the Sara-Seraiganj Railway.

From the Chalan bhil the water crosses the Sara-Seraiganj Railway between Bhangura and Ullapura stations and continuing in a south-easterly direction through the Pabna district falls into the Jamuna (Brahmaputra) at Bera, about half way between Seraiganj and Goalundo, after being joined by the Phuljore (Karatoya) and Ichamati. The tract drained by the rivers within the basin comprises the western portion of Jalpaiguri, the south-eastern portion of Dinajpur, western

portion of Rangpur, the western and central portions of Bogra and practically the whole of the Rajshahi and Pabna districts.

The western and northern portions of the Rajshahi district, southern portion of Dinajpur and western portions of Rangpur and Bogra comprise comparatively high land called the Barind tract and are formed of old alluvium: to the south and east the newer deposits will be found which are added to year by year by the silt brought down from the north and the spill water of the Ganges through the Baral: the high land on the west of Rajshahi and Dinajpur forms the watershed between the Atrai and Mahananda rivers.

The following points are of importance in considering the cause of these floods:—

The Tista river rises on the far side of the Himalayas and after passing through Sikkim enters the plains through the Sivok Gola pass: previous to 1787 it distributed its waters through the Atrai, Jabuna, Karatoya and Punarbhaha rivers and discharged them into the Ganges or its offshoots in the Pabna district or into the Mahananda near Malda. In 1787 the Rangpur district suffered in succession from three calamities. Continuous heavy rain set in in March and destroyed the crops: on the 27th August the Tista came down in an enormous flood sweeping before it large masses of sand which are stated to have choked the bed so that the left bank was breached and the river opened a new course south-eastwards from Jalpaiguri to the Brahmaputra, flooding the Rangpur district to considerable depth: the second calamity was followed by a severe cyclone on the 2nd November which lasted for 10 hours and did immense damage: this cyclone also visited the Dinajpur district: the Rangpur district is stated to have lost one-sixth of its people during the year. The Tista has continued to follow the course opened in 1787 with comparatively small variations and is believed to have followed a previous course of the river. The Atrai, Jabuna and Karatoya have not changed their course since 1770 with the exception mentioned below. The Jabuna appears to have been an affluent of the Atrai and the Nagar to have been connected with the Karatoya. The Punarbhaha has also severed its connection with the Atrai. The Karatoya was at one time a large river and appears to have been one of the principal mouths of the Tista, if not the most important. Traces of this river will still be found in the Jalpaiguri district west of the railway: in the map of 1770 it is shown as joined with the Tista close to the foothills of the Himalayas: it appears probable that the sequence of events was as follows:—The Tista flowed into the Brahmaputra on much the same course as now and at that time the Karatoya was a very active river flowing south-eastwards into the Jamuna below Seraiganj and nearly parallel with and to the south of the Tista. For some reason unknown the latter river changed its course to the south from a point above Jalpaiguri and followed the Atrai course, beheading the Karatoya until in 1787 the Tista resumed its south-easterly direction. The Tista has therefore at one time or another distributed its waters over the whole of the area south of its present course between the Mahananda at Malda and the present Brahmaputra on the eastern border of the Pabna district.

Before the great change took place in the course of the Brahmaputra referred to below, the Atrai flowed into the Jamuna on the eastern boundary of the Pabna district. Owing to the encroachment of the Ganges which absorbed a large portion of the south-eastern corner of the district, the Atrai became directly connected with the Ganges; subsequently, its course was again diverted eastwards by the heavy deposits of silt from the Ganges and its effluents the Baral and Ichamati, since when it has discharged its waters eastwards together with those of the Karatoya and other rivers at Bera, into the Brahmaputra.

In 1770 the main stream of the Brahmaputra after passing round the foot of the Garo Hills and east of the Madhupur jungle flowed past Mymensingh and joined with the Megna: about the end of the 18th century it began to change its course further to the west to join the Ganges at Goalundo, having been reinforced by the Tista, as already stated, in 1787, and having absorbed the lower reaches of the Jamuna within its bed.

The change in the course of the Brahmaputra was probably due to the Tista which considerably augmented the discharge of the Brahmaputra in 1787 and at the same time reduced the volume of water entering the Jamuna below Serajganj: the Brahmaputra and Jamuna were interconnected by the Jenai, a spill of the former river, and there can therefore be little doubt that as a result of the change in the Tista the slope in the Jenai was considerably steepened with the result that the Brahmaputra took that course to the Ganges at Goalundo.*

These major changes in the river system caused the deterioration of all the rivers south of the present Tista which at the present day carry local rainfall only and are cut off from a supply of water from the Himalayas.

A new factor in the case is the backing up of the land flood by the Brahmaputra, which also spills over the land on its western bank up to the Karatoya: the combined action of the Brahmaputra and Ganges has therefore raised the land along their banks and the land floods have therefore one exit only through the Hurasagar into the Brahmaputra, about midway between Serajganj and Goalundo.

There is also evidence to show that the earthquake of 1897 caused an alteration in the levels of the country in the Bogra, Rangpur and Jalpaiguri districts, which has interfered with the general drainage in some of the rivers.

Previous floods.—The past history of the basin in regard to floods is most meagre. The earliest record is of a severe flood in the Malda district in 1785 which is described by Mr. Charles Grant, Commercial Resident, Malda, in his diary of the 11th September as follows:—"A great overflowing of the waters this year: the whole country between the Ganges and the Muhananda flooded: the poor people in dreadful distress, clinging still to their huts, though half filled.....; last year but one (1783) was a destroying drought here, now a destroying flood." The 1787 flood in the Rangpur district due to the change in the course of the Tista has already been described and caused actual famine. There is mention

of a flood in Rajshahi in 1838 which seriously affected the crops but no details can be found. There was a flood in the Rangpur district in 1856 which did not cause much distress but destroyed the crops on the low lands.

In 1864, the centre of the great cyclone of that year passed over Nafore in the Rajshahi district on the 5th October and continuing through the Bogra district the storm broke up in the lower Assam hills on the 7th; a portion of the Rajshahi district was inundated by the Ganges, and Rampore-Boalia was flooded by the breaching of the protective embankment. The eastern portion of Bogra was also flooded.

In 1865, there was a flood in the Rajshahi district due to heavy local rain, but there are no details except that the harvest was affected.

The flood of 1870 in the Rangpur and Rajshahi districts does not appear to have caused much damage.

In August 1871, there was a severe flood due to local rain in Rajshahi which was said to have been the highest on record; it is stated to have been augmented by a high Ganges: the floods were out from August to October. The Talaimari embankment near Rampore-Boalia was breached. A concentrated cyclone about 1/8th mile in width passed over the district from north-east to south-west and caused considerable damage in its track.

In Malda the Ganges cut into the Kalindri and the embankment at Malda was breached: the flood reached a maximum on the 30th August and the whole of English Bazar was under water, the flood rising to a level not known previously: the western portion of the district was inundated.

In 1872 a cyclone on the 20th September did considerable damage to buildings and shipping in the Pabna district.

In 1886, Bogra town was inundated and part of the railway was washed away and it is on record that a fall of 18 inches of rain occurred in a few hours.

The flood of 1890 caused damage to 90 square miles in Bogra of which 38 square miles were destroyed. Pabna town was overflowed by the Ichamati and was afterwards protected by an embankment.

In 1892, Dinajpur town was practically submerged due to a flood in the Atrai which swept down upon it through the Jabuna and Ghagra: the timely cutting of the Darjeeling road relieved the situation. The Eastern Bengal Railway between Parbatipur and Dinajpur was damaged and two culverts and a bridge washed out and the line was also breached by overtopping: extra waterway was subsequently provided: the date of this flood was the 9th July. There is no account of this flood in any other district.

In 1902, there is no record of a flood in the districts but the main line of the Eastern Bengal Railway between Mandalghat and Jalpaiguri was breached on the 27th September in 9 places. The flood was due to heavy rain in the Darjeeling hills and during this month Jalpaiguri received more than twice the normal rainfall: the river Tista began to rise at 3-40 p.m. of the 27th and continued to rise till 5-30 a.m. of the 28th reaching a level eighteen inches above the maximum of the

* previous 10 years: it remained at its greatest height for half an hour and then fell: some of the roads in Jalpaiguri were submerged to a depth of two feet: traffic on the railway was stopped for 10 days: the river overtopped its bank at Rangthamati, 9 miles above Jalpaiguri, and spread to the Karla which divides the town into two portions: the railway obstructed the flood south of the town and when the breaches occurred the water flowed into the Goramara.

In 1906 there were general floods all over the Jalpaiguri district in July: 40.06 inches of rain were recorded at Jalpaiguri during the month: on the night of the 3rd August and morning of the 4th all rivers rose simultaneously and the damage to railways and roads is stated to have been very great: 24 inches of rain fell in Jalpaiguri between 8 A.M. of the 28th July and 8 A.M. of the 4th August. The Tista again flooded the town through a channel joining with the Karla: the main line was breached at Mandalghat and traffic was resumed on the 8th August by a diversion. During the first 20 days of August 48.96 inches of rain fell at Jalpaiguri and 50.28 inches at Alipur Duar: in Bogra district, local rain did a small amount of damage to crops but in Pabna the damage was considerable. The flood also affected the Moulta district.

In 1908-09 there was scarcity in Rajshahi due to local rain and inundation from the Ganges: on the other hand Rangpur suffered due to shortage of rain and there was distress in the Barind area and also in the Dinajpur district.

In 1917 the northern portion of Dinajpur was visited by floods on the 8th to 10th October and portions of Rangpur were also affected and damage was caused to the railway near Rangpur: further damage to crops occurred by heavy rain in November.

It will be seen that none of these records points to a general flood over the whole basin.

1918: Atrai flood.—In August 1918, there was a very high flood in Dinajpur and there is general agreement that along the Parbatipur-Katihar line it was the largest flood experienced within memory, being 2 feet higher than any flood since the railway was built: the flood arrived on the 16th August and began to subside on the 19th: Balurghat town was flooded.

There are no reports of flooding in Rangpur.

In Bogra the western half of the district was affected: the flood commenced on the 25th and began to submerge homesteads on the following day. In the northern portion of the area, the water subsided in a week but not before the middle of September on the southern border of the district. On the Santahar-Bogra line it is stated that the afflux was about two feet for three or four days: no very serious damage was done to the line: at Santahar itself the flood is said to have risen 2½ to 3 feet above any previously known.

In Rajshahi, it was stated that the flood was higher than any within living memory: at Naogaon the water began to rise above

ordinary level on the 24th August and reached a maximum on the 30th and in the Natore subdivision on the 1st September: at Naogaon it decreased slightly on the 31st August and reached normal level on the 20th September. The Jabuna fell 2.14 feet between the 31st August and the 20th September at Naogaon: in the same period the Tulsiganga fell 3.19 feet: the duration of the flood was 25 days: by the 26th October the Jabuna at Naogaon had fallen 11.04 feet below the maximum.

In the Pabna district there is no record to show that any severe damage was done.

The total area affected was between 1,300 and 1,400 square miles in which the crops were destroyed on a little more than 200 square miles.

The following figures give the levels of the Brahmaputra and Ganges for the week ending the 31st August 1918 as compared with the levels during the previous two years:—

Year.	Brahmaputra at Gaulhati.	Ganges at Rampur- Balla.	Continued rivers at Goalundo.
1916	167.90	57.02	27.87
1917	167.73	56.45	26.96
1918	175.79	58.91	29.46

The level of the Brahmaputra at the mouth of the Hurasagar where the water discharged was 32.5 as an average in 1918 for the same week. On the 22nd August the Goalundo gauge read 28.10 and the river then rose steadily up to the 1st September reaching 30.20: by the 5th it had fallen to 29.70.

Mahananda flood.—In Malda the Mahananda was in high flood in July and August: the levels took a fortnight to subside and were three feet higher than in 1915: the Katihar-Godagari railway was breached and traffic interrupted for 3 days: in Dinajpur the Tangon breached the Parbatipur-Katihar line between Biral and Raiganj and the Mahananda at Kachua. The Punarbhaba flooded Dinajpur town.

1922 flood: September. Atrai basin.—This flood was undoubtedly a good deal more severe than that of 1918: it was the outcome of a general downpour over the whole basin, the focus being at Balurghat in the south of Dinajpur, where 35.05 inches of rain fell in the three days ending 8 A.M. of the 26th: there is however a doubt in regard to the fall at Khetlal which lies south-east of Balurghat in the Bogra district, as no rainfall was recorded on the 26th in spite of the fact that the average recorded at other stations near by was over 9 inches: the probability is the gauge was washed away or submerged: if a fall of 9 inches is allowed for this day the total fall in the three days named was 43.10 inches and the average for the whole basin computed from 32 stations was 17.28 inches.

Dividing the whole catchment into sub-basins, the following figures show the intensity of the rainfall on each during the 24th-26th. Vide statements of rainfall:—

Basin.	Inches in 3 days.	Area of basin. Sq. miles.
Upper Atrai, north of Dinajpur town and west of the Eastern Bengal main line.	11.96	1,124
Lower Atrai, south of Dinajpur and west of Eastern Bengal Railway	22.37	2,764
Tulsiganga east of Eastern Bengal Railway	25.61	378
Remaining area, north of Bogra line	27.04	1,062
Chalan bhil, south of the Bogra line	17.42	1,472

Thus, though the highest individual rainfall at any station occurred either at Balurghat or Khedlal, the maximum intensity on any sub-basin occurred in the area to the north of the Santahar-Bogra Railway and east of the main line.

Rain began to fall on the 20th September and increased in intensity every day, up to the 26th, the average for the whole basin being as shown below:—

Measured at S.A.K. of the	Average all on the whole basin. Inches.
21st	0.50
22nd	1.07
23rd	1.22
24th	4.59
25th	6.25
26th	6.44

A study of the rainfall statement will show that on the 22nd-23rd moderate rain fell on the whole of the basin.

On the 23rd-24th the heaviest rainfall was in the southern half.

On the 24th-25th general very heavy rain set in over the whole area and the same occurred on the 25th-26th.

The fall in the extreme north and south was less than over the rest of the catchment.

The flood at Dinajpur reached a maximum on the 27th September and subsided rapidly and the country was free from water by the first week in October; the Atrai breached the Parbatipur-Katihar line between Dinajpur and Rangaon, but not seriously.

In the early morning of the 26th the Eastern Bengal main line was overtopped and breached at Akkelpore by the flood of the Tulsiganga; the flood in this river was augmented by water which passed under the railway further north from the Jabuna by the Chotta Nadi (Kata Jabuna). The flow of the Tulsiganga east to west through the railway was seriously impeded by the flood in the Jabuna which flows close to and parallel with the railway on the western side; a large volume of water was in consequence diverted southwards and aided in breaching the Santahar-Bogra line seriously on both sides of Adamdighi station on the 26th. The main line near Akkelpur was overtopped for a distance of 8 miles; the flood began to rise on the 25th, reached a maximum on the 28th and began to

fall on the 2nd October and subsided by the 8th October.

At Akkelpore it is estimated that the flood rose two feet higher than that of 1918, which reached formation level; the breach was 166 feet wide. On the Santahar-Bogra section the afflux on the railway is variously stated to have been between 2 and 4½ feet, the latter at Nasaraspore station before the bank breached at Adamdighi; there was a good deal of ballast washed away from the line in places up to the Nagar bridge and two small bridges were wrecked. The height of the flood on this railway appears to have been about 2 feet more than in 1918.

In the Rajshahi district the water began to rise on the 25th west of the main line and reached a maximum on the 28th and began to subside on the 2nd October; Nuogaon town was flooded.

On the Sara-Serajgonj railway the country in the vicinity of the Chalan bhil was all under water on the 26th and the main flood appears to have reached the railway on the 30th, rising to a maximum on the 3rd October; it remained steady till the 15th October and subsided to normal about a week later. Between Ishurdi and Mooladhuli stations, a distance of 5 miles, water flowed through the railway openings northwards to the Baral and the maximum afflux was 3½ feet; the discharge, however, rapidly decreased and flow ceased on the 1st October. Though some damage was done to the bridges and training works the line was not breached anywhere, but the level appears to have risen to the shoulder of the bank.

The whole of the flood passed under the line west of the Phulgore bridge near Ullapara. The afflux does not appear to have been more than 1½ feet at any of the bridges, though there is no doubt that it was greater against the bank between them. The maximum difference in level of 2 feet 4 inches occurred to the west of the Muradanga bridge. The velocity through the main bridges was about 10 feet per second on the 1st October. The Muradanga bridge at 149/15 mile did not carry all the water arriving at that point and the surplus passed eastwards parallel with the railway and was discharged by the Dilpasar bridge at mile 152/6; it does not follow that the Muradanga bridge is not large enough; an inspection of the line on the 7th September 1924 when conditions were quite normal, showed that water was taking the same course up to mile 151, which points to the fact that the exit for the water is less obstructed below Dilpasar; a new bridge of 15 spans of 40 feet has been built at mile 151 since the flood occurred. The Phulgore river at 161/18 which discharges the water brought down by the Karatoya, does not appear to have been of any assistance in relieving the pressure in the Chalan bhil though it passes along the eastern fringe; at the bridge at 157/16, two miles to the west of the Phulgore, the heading was only six inches. The probable reason is that the obstruction to flow caused by the crops prevented the influence extending so far to the east. If additional waterway is supplied over and above that already provided, it should be between the Dilpasar and Nangara at about 153 miles.

1922.

Rainfall of September 1922, up to 8 a.m. on the

Serial No.	Station.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	Total 23rd to 28th.
1	Siliguri ..	..	..	2.50	0.25	0.10	1.45	1.50	0.40	0.10	3.30
2	Alwari ..	..	1.35	1.75	1.20	2.10	1.75	1.52	0.85	..	6.57
3	Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	2.10	1.25	2.40	1.90	0.55	..	0.40	6.10
4	Ramganj ..	..	0.90	..	0.08	2.34	5.05	4.80	1.31	1.30	12.28
5	Thakurgaon ..	..	..	2.61	0.42	2.80	4.20	3.12	0.95	1.16	10.54
6	Nilphamari ..	..	..	1.04	1.00	2.80	4.96	5.94	4.98	..	14.72
7	Birganj ..	..	..	2.69	0.22	4.77	6.50	5.10	4.00	1.38	16.59
8	Saidpur ..	..	1.20	0.15	0.16	3.18	5.02	6.21	4.52	0.16	14.57
9	Rangpur ..	..	2.20	0.24	0.07	2.99	6.54	7.29	4.80	0.26	16.89
10	Dinajpur ..	..	0.70	1.70	0.08	5.75	10.40	8.60	5.80	0.35	24.63
11	Parbatipur ..	..	1.00	0.10	0.10	4.27	5.37	7.63	6.48	1.32	17.37
12	Gangarampur ..	..	..	1.65	0.18	11.90	11.45	7.70	4.16	0.70	31.23
13	Nawabganj ..	..	..	0.05	1.40	2.40	2.20	2.10	0.55	..	6.10
14	Pirganj ..	..	1.50	0.30	0.10	4.45	6.20	12.30	2.35	0.15	23.05
15	Balurghat ..	..	2.35	2.50	1.75	8.45	11.00	15.60	7.30	0.85	36.80
16	Panchbibi ..	0.50	..	0.45	3.50	7.38	11.20	8.45	0.00	0.00	30.53
17	Gobindganj ..	..	..	..	..	4.30	7.10	8.20	7.30	3.10	19.00
18	Nithpur ..	..	0.55	0.50	6.50	9.20	7.50	2.30	0.50	..	25.50
19	Khetlal ..	..	..	0.50	1.70	13.60	20.50	9.00	0.00	0.00	44.80
20	Manda ..	1.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	9.00	7.00	11.00	0.35	..	31.00
21	Nangan ..	..	0.12	1.90	0.12	2.96	9.80	10.60	5.92	0.60	23.48
22	Bogra ..	..	..	0.33	0.08	1.77	5.96	10.67	1.52	..	18.48
23	Nowkhilla ..	..	..	1.12	0.50	2.08	6.55	20.25	..	..	29.58
24	Sherpur ..	..	..	0.68	1.88	6.85	9.34	0.71	0.00	0.00	18.76
25	Tanor ..	..	0.50	2.15	3.50	6.86	4.10	3.50	2.35	..	17.96
26	Chaugrain ..	0.33	0.15	0.50	0.30	2.25	6.25	6.25	5.75	..	15.05
27	Nator ..	..	..	0.14	0.95	2.95	6.23	11.27	6.21	0.22	21.40
28	Rampore-Boalia ..	..	..	0.03	0.03	3.22	4.56	0.47	1.07	0.37	8.88
29	Seraiganj ..	..	..	1.49	0.03	3.59	2.00	1.35	0.80	0.03	7.81
30	Isurdi (Sara) ..	0.08	0.70	1.21	1.42	6.33	3.91	7.62	0.02	..	19.29
31	Shahzadpur ..	..	0.60	1.78	4.10	1.63	0.47	1.03	0.20	..	7.23
32	Pabna ..	..	0.14	0.20	0.73	2.24	3.81	3.62	8.95	0.17	10.40
Total of 32 stations ..		1.91	16.25	34.35	39.18	146.85	200.27	206.25	89.38	12.61	292.55
Average of 32 stations ..		0.06	0.50	1.07	1.22	4.59	6.25	6.44	2.79	0.30	18.51

[illegible][illegible]

20) Not available.

个既简单，

(n) Not reported.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned districts of Bengal for the first-half of March 1926.

District.	Grain.			Arhar dal.			Linsed.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 14 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0
Burdwan ...	5 4 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	7 5 0	7 11 0	5 12 0	13 0 0	5 6 0	14 0 0
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	5 6 0	5 5 0	4 8 5	5 12 0	7 5 0	7 5 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Chittagong ...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0
Dacca ...	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 2 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	5 12 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0
Fabun ...	5 5 0	.....	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 5 0
Rangpur ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 2 0	5 2 0	.....	.....	.....
Serajganj (Fabun).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Srinagar (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

District.	Mustard.			Gur.			Cotton (unginned).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	32 5 0	31 0 0	45 0 0
Burdwan ...	9 0 0 to 10 0 0	9 0 0 to 10 0 0	9 0 0 to 10 2 0	(a)	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	9 0 0 to 11 0 0	9 0 0 to 11 0 0	9 10 0 to 10 0 0	6 0 0	5 2 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	9 12 0	11 0 0	5 4 0	11 12 0	12 0 0	9 6 0	.....	.....	.....
Fabun ...	10 0 0	9 4 0	8 5 0	9 5 0	9 5 0	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	12 4 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Serajganj (Fabun).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Srinagar (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Not available.

* Good Dampore.

(n) Not reported.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first half of March 1926.

Marts.	Jute.			Ghee.			Milk (Cow).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	34	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Calcutta	Rs. A. P. (1) 24 0 0 (2) 22 0 0 (3) 20 0 0	Rs. A. P. (1) 26 0 0 (2) 24 0 0 (3) 22 0 0	Rs. A. P. (1) 18 0 0 (2) 16 0 0 (3) 14 0 0	Rs. A. P. 78 0 0 to 32 0 0	Rs. A. P. 72 0 0 to 28 0 0	Rs. A. P. 74 0 0 to 30 0 0	Rs. A. P. 12 5 0 to 10 0 0	Rs. A. P. 12 5 0 to 10 0 0	Rs. A. P. 15 0 0 to 10 0 0
Bardhaman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahadur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangoon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat (Baroda)	14 12 0	14 12 0	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat (Mysore)	(c)	(c)	{ 15 0 0 to 12 0 0 }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat (Mysore)	{ 15 0 0 to 20 0 0 }	{ 15 0 0 to 20 0 0 }	{ 15 0 0 to 10 0 0 }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(1) Price of jute four.

(2) Price of district four.

(3) Weighted average price.

(a) Not reported.

(c) No transaction.

Marts.	Iron.			Salt.			Kerosine oil.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Calcutta	Rs. A. P. (1) 3 0 0 to 15 0 0	Rs. A. P. (2) 3 0 0 to 15 0 0	Rs. A. P. (3) 3 0 0 to 15 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 15 0	Rs. A. P. 1 15 0	Rs. A. P. 2 1 0	Rs. A. P. Bread 7 0 0 Rising sun 7 0 0 Elephant 7 0 0	Rs. A. P. Bread 8 0 0 Rising sun 7 0 0 Elephant 7 0 0	Rs. A. P. Bread 8 14 0 Rising sun 7 0 0 Elephant 7 0 0
Bardhaman
Bahadur
Midnapore
Cuttack
Dacca
Patna
Rangoon
Surat (Baroda)
Surat (Mysore)
Surat (Mysore)

* For two gms.

† Price per 30 lbs.

(a) British mild steel per cwt.

(b) Not reported.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, oil, etc., in the undermentioned parts of Bengal for the first-half of March 1926.

Parts.	Mustard oil.			Pine wood.			Coal (Bengal).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Calcutta	Rs. A. P. 21 8 0 to 22 0 0	Rs. A. P. 22 0 0 to 22 8 4	Rs. A. P. 22 8 0 to 23 4 0	Rs. A. P. 0 10 2 to 0 12 0	Rs. A. P. 0 12 0 to 0 12 0	Rs. A. P. 0 10 0 to 0 12 0	Rs. A. P. 2 7 0	Rs. A. P. 0 7 6	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0
Burdwan
Bengal	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
Midnapore
Chittagong
Dacca
Fakir
Barisal
Shariatpur (Dacca).
Barisal (Mymensingh).
Narayanganj (Dacca).

* Bolt cake.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Dacca, the 20th March 1926.

Price-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the first-half of March 1926.

Sl. No.	District and name.	Quantity per rupee in case of eighty seers.														
		Common rice.						Kaim dai (Phaeopus radiatus).			Arhar dal or Tur Cadjan Pea (Cajanus indicus).			Salt.		
		Average.			Cheapest.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Sl. No.	District and name.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	24-PARGANAH.															
1	Chitra Hill ...	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 8	14 0	14 0	13 0
2	Magra Hill ...	5 8	5 0	5 2	5 3	5 4	5 10	(a)	(a)	(a)	4 13	4 13	4 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
3	Calcutta-Bellaghatta	4 2	4 2	5 3	5 2	5 8	5 4	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 8	5 8	5 3	10 1	10 5	8 0
	NADIA.															
4	Deori ...	5 0	5 6	5 13	5 1	5 3	5 14	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 3	4 4	5 4	15 0	15 0	15 0
5	Konaghat ...	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	13 0	13 0	13 0
	MURSHIDABAD.															
6	Berhampore ...	5 4	5 4	5 3	5 3	5 3	7 4	5 2	5 2	5 8	4 8	5 0	7 3	15 0	15 0	12 12
7	Kandi ...	5 3	5 3	7 5	5 12	5 10	7 12	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 4	5 12	7 3	14 0	14 0	14 3
8	Jangipar ...	5 3	5 12	7 6	5 12	7 3	7 3	4 3	4 3	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0
	JEJPORE.															
9	Sadar ...	5 4	5 13	5 8	5 0	5 14	5 5	3 3	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 3	5 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
10	Bongso ...	5 0	5 2	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 8	4 0	4 0	4 3	4 3	4 3	5 8	15 0	15 0	15 0
	KHURDA.															
11	Sadar ...	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 5	5 0	5 3	3 3	5 0	5 8	4 0	4 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
12	Bagarhat ...	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 12	5 12	5 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 3	4 3	4 3	12 3	10 3	12 3
	SGURDHAN.															
13	Sadar ...	5 10	5 0	5 10	5 9	5 4	7 4	5 0	5 9	5 4	5 5	5 4	7 0	14 0	14 2	12 12
14	Kalpa ...	5 3	5 3	5 0	5 11	5 12	5 5	4 3	4 3	5 3	4 13	4 7	5 11	15 0	15 0	15 0
	INRAN.															
15	Sari ...	5 3	5 3	7 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	5 12	5 3	5 3	4 3	4 3	5 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
16	Rampur Hill ...	5 0	5 0	7 0	5 0	5 12	7 3	5 3	5 3	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	15 0	14 0	14 0
	BANESHA.															
17	Sadar ...	5 0	5 0	7 0	5 4	5 4	7 3	5 4	5 3	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
18	Vishnupur ...	5 4	5 0	7 3	5 0	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 3	7 0	4 3	5 0	5 0	13 0	14 0	14 0
	MIDNAPUR.															
19	Sadar ...	5 3	5 3	7 3	5 14	5 0	5 0	5 3	5 3	5 0	5 4	5 3	5 3	15 0	15 0	15 0
20	Ganta ...	5 4	5 4	7 0	5 3	5 3	7 3	5 3	4 0	5 3	5 0	4 0	5 3	13 0	14 0	12 0
	HOOGHLY.															
21	Sadar ...	4 3	5 13	5 13	5 3	5 0	5 4	4 3	5 4	5 4	3 3	5 4	5 3	15 0	15 12	13 4
22	Arambagh ...	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 0	5 0	7 4	4 0	4 0	4 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	15 0	15 0	14 4
	HOWRAH.															
23	Sadar ...	5 4	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 12	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 4	5 13	5 3	15 0	15 0	15 0
24	Chabera ...	5 3	5 3	5 0	5 4	5 4	7 0	4 3	4 3	5 3	5 0	5 0	5 3	15 0	15 0	15 0
	RAJSHAH.															
25	Rampur-Banika ...	5 3	5 0	5 4	5 3	5 4	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	4 13	4 14	5 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
26	Nator ...	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 10	5 10	5 6	4 13	4 14	5 4	4 14	4 14	5 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
27	Dumra—Madway Bazar Hill.	5 0	5 3	5 10	5 13	5 13	7 3	5 0	5 0	7 13	4 13	4 13	5 0	15 0	15 0	11 0
28	Saltapuri—Sadar...	5 0	5 0	5 3	5 4	5 4	7 0	5 3	5 0	5 3	5 4	5 4	5 3	13 0	13 0	13 0

Karkach.

(a) Not available.

N.B.—The prices of karkach and Liverpool salt tally with each other in parts marked.

Prices current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the first half of March 1926.

Quantity per rupee in seeds of eighty talas.

Quantity per rupee in seeds of eight to one.

Division.	District and taluk.	Common rice.						Kala dal (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			Arhar dal or Thor Gadjan Pea (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			Salt.		
		Average.			Cheapest.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		S. CH.	N. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Rajshahi-division.	DARJEELING.															
	29. Badar ...	4 8	4 8	(a)	5 12	5 12	5 12	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
	30. Bilgaon ...	5 0	5 2	5 2	5 0	5 4	6 0	4 8	5 2	5 0	5 0	5 2	4 0	12 0	12 0	8 0
	KANGRA.															
	31. Badar ...	5 4	5 4	5 5	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	2 3	4 12	4 12	5 2	5 0	12 0	12 0
	32. Nityamari ...	5 0	5 0	5 12	5 0	5 0	(a)	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 5	12 0	15 0	12 0
	33. Bagra-Badar ...	5 10	5 10	5 15	5 12	5 12	5 0	4 5	4 4	4 12	4 14	4 14	5 0	13 5	15 0	12 0
	PANNA.															
	34. Badar ...	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 5	5 2	5 4	5 0	4 12	5 12	4 12	4 4	5 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	35. Nityamari ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 12	12 0	15 0	12 0
	MALDA.															
	36. Badar ...	5 12	5 12	5 5	5 5	5 0	7 0	5 0	5 5	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	14 0	12 0
	37. Badar-Nityamari ...	5 0	5 4	7 2	5 4	(a)	7 2	7 2	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 0	6 5	15 0	14 5	13 5
Dacca.	DACCA.															
	38. Badar ...	5 2	5 4	5 4	5 2	5 5	5 5	5 10	5 5	(a)	5 0	5 5	5 5	13 0	12 0	13 0
	39. Miranpur ...	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 5	5 5	5 5	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	16 0	14 0	15 0
	MYMENSINGH.															
	40. Nityamari ...	4 12	4 12	5 3	5 5	5 5	5 5	4 4	4 5	5 2	4 8	4 12	5 4	12 5	12 5	11 5
	41. Nityamari ...	(a)	5 5	5 12	(a)	5 5	(a)	(a)	5 5	5 0	(a)	5 4	5 2	(a)	10 11	12 5
	FAIRFORD.															
	42. Badar ...	5 0	5 0	5 5	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 4	5 5	5 5	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	43. Nityamari ...	5 0	5 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	BAKARGANJ.															
	44. Nityamari ...	5 2	5 5	5 4	5 0	5 15	5 12	5 7	5 5	7 0	4 2	4 2	5 5	15 0	15 0	15 0
	45. Nityamari ...	5 2	5 5	5 12	5 4	5 10	5 12	5 5	5 0	7 0	4 2	4 2	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Chittagong.	TRIPURA.															
	46. Comilla ...	5 2	5 2	4 5	5 5	5 5	5 0	(a)	(a)	5 0	5 4	4 4	5 5	12 12	12 12	11 5
	47. Chittagong ...	5 2	5 4	5 2	5 5	5 12	5 5	(a)	(a)	(a)	4 2	4 12	5 4	12 12	12 12	11 5
	NOAKHAL.															
	48. Kailash Hat ...	5 5	5 7	6 0	5 5	5 12	5 2	5 5	5 12	7 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	49. Feni Hat ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 5	5 5	5 4	5 12	5 12	7 5	(a)	(a)	(a)	14 5	14 5	14 5
	CHITTAGONG.															
	50. Badar ...	5 4	5 0	5 12	5 12	5 12	7 0	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	12 4	12 4	12 4
	51. Cox's Bazar ...	5 5	5 5	5 5	(a)	(a)	(a)	3 4	3 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	52. Chittagong Hill Tracts-Nagpur ...	5 5	5 5	5 5	(a)	(a)	(a)	3 5	3 5	4 0	5 5	5 5	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0

(a) Not available.

(b) Not reported.

* Karkul.

N.B.—The prices of Karkul and Liverpool salt tally with each other in markets marked ?

DACCA, the 20th March 1926.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 17th March 1926.

Summary.—Light to moderate rainfall was nearly general throughout the Presidency. Preparation of lands for autumn crops and deep-water paddy and their sowings are in brisk progress. Harvesting of tobacco has begun. Prospects of the standing crops are reported to be satisfactory. The average price of common rice for the Presidency has risen by about 0.89 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS...	0.21	5½	5½	Effects of weather on crops are reasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour.	0.98	5½	5½	
	Barrackpore. ...	0.49	5½	5½	
	Baraset ...	1.28	5	5	
	Basirhat ...	0.20	6	6	
2	NADIA ...	0.66	5½	5½	Weather reasonable. <i>Rabi</i> crops have partly been damaged by rain and hailstorm. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from Kushtia and Gangai thana.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Meherpur ...	0.91	5	5	
	Chuadanga ...	1.42	6½	6½	
	Ranaghat ...	0.72	5	5	
3	MURSHIDABAD	0.38	6	6	Prospects of standing crops are good, except in the Sadar subdivision. Export of rice continues slowly. Cattle-disease is reported from union No. 5 under thana Nabagram in Lalbagh subdivision. Fodder is sufficient.
	Lalbagh ...	0.27	5½	5½	
	Jangipur ...	0.13	6½	6½	
	Kandi ...	(a)	(a)	6½	
4	JESSORE ...	0.89	5½	5	Weather reasonable. Lands are being prepared for jute and paddy. Prospects of the standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	1.55	5½	5½	
	Magura ...	0.64	5½	6	
	Narail ...	1.02	5½	5½	
	Bongaon ...	1.16	5½	5½	
5	KHULNA ...	1.10	5½	5½	Weather rainy. Cultivation of jute and autumn crops continues.
	Satkhira ...	1.45	5½	5½	
	Bagerhat ...	3.63	5½	5½	

(a) Not reported

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in rupees, per seer.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	0.96	5½	5½	Weather hot during day and cold at night. Pressing of sugarcane is going on. Ploughing of fields has commenced. Effects of weather on crops are fair. Rice market is stationary. Stock of rice is sufficient. Export and import are as usual. Fodder and water are sufficient. Rinderpest is prevalent at places of Katwa thana in Katwa subdivision.
	Asansol ...	0.06	6	6	
	Katwa ...	0.30	5½	5½	
	Kalna ...	0.60	5½	5½	
7	BIRBHUM ...	1.20	6½	6	Common rice sells at 6½ seers per rupee at Dubrajpur and 6½ seers at Lalpur. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Nalhati circle in Rampurhat subdivision.
	Rampurhat ...	0.50	6	6	
8	BANEURA ...	0.74	5½	6½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of rabi crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Vishnupur ...	0.95	5½	5½	
9	MIDNAPORE ...	0.89	6½	6	Weather seasonable. Prospects of the standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Egra thana in Contai.
	Contai ...	0.62	5	5½	
	Tamluk ...	0.67	5	6	
	Ghatal ...	0.15	6½	5½	
	Jhargram ...	1.00	6½	6½	
10	HOOGHLY ...	0.75	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ...	0.16	6	6	
	Arambagh ...	0.05	5½	5½	
11	HOWRAH ...	0.20	6	6½	Harvesting of rabi crops is proceeding.
	Uluberia ...	0.75	6	6	
12	RAJBHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA). Naogaon ...	0.23	5½	5½	Rainfall has been good for sowing of jute and paddy. Sowing of jute has begun on low lands. Harvesting of rabi crops is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient. Rice market is steady. Cattle-disease is reported from Lalpur police-station.
	Naogaon ...	0.80	6	6	
	Nator ...	Nil	5½	5½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	0.66	6	6	Prospects of the standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from police-stations Birul and Kalinganj in Sadar subdivision and Patnitola and Balurghat police-stations in Balurghat subdivision.
	Thakurgaon ...	0.32	7	7	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	6	6	
14	JALPAIGURI ...	Nil	5	5	Condition and prospects of crops are good.
	Alipur ...	0.53	6	5½	
15	DARJEELING ...	0.55	4½	4½	Harvesting of sugarcane continues and that of tobacco has begun. Maize and potatoes are being sown. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease exists at places.
	Kurseong ...	2.38	5½	5½	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	5	5	
	Katimpong ...	0.36	5	5	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in mow, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
16	RANGPUR ...	0·31	6	6	Sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy and jute is in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thanas Gaibandha and Shaghatta.
	Nilphamari ...	Nil	5½	6	
	Kurigram ...	1·50	5½	5½	
	Gaibandha ...	0·39	5½	5½	
17	BOGRA ...	0·04	5½	5½	Recent rains have been favourable to sowings of jute and autumn paddy.
18	PABNA ...	0·11	5½	5	Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Sirajganj ...	Nil	5	5	
19	MALDA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	0·09	6½	6½	Weather occasionally cloudy. Sowing of <i>bitri</i> paddy and jute is going on. Cutting of tobacco leaves has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Ploughing and sowing of jute and winter paddy in the low lands are in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	Nil	5	5	
	Narayanganj ...	Nil	5	5	
	Munshiganj (a)	0·06	5½	5½	
22	MYMENSINGH	1·44	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute has begun in low lands and ploughing of lands for <i>aus</i> paddy is proceeding. Rice market is steady. Prospects of the standing crops are normal. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamalpur ...	0·02	5½	5½	
	Tangail ...	0·09	5½	5½	
	Netrakona ...	1·29	5½	(n)	
	Kishorganj ...	Nil	5½	5½	

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
23	FARIDPUR ...	Inches. 0.10	5½	5½	Ploughing of lands for jute and <i>aus</i> paddy continues. Prospects of the standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease has subsided in Gopalganj, but is prevailing in Rajbari and Madaripur subdivisions.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	0.29	5	5	
	Madaripur ...	1.75	5½	5½	
	Gopalganj (a) ...	0.69	5½	5½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	0.67	5½	5½	Weather fair. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	2.93	5½	5½	
	Patuakhali ...	2.53	5½	5½	
	Dakshin Shabarpur (Bhola).	1.01	5½	5½	
25	CHITTAGONG ...	0.49	6½ 6*	6½ 6*	Cultivation of <i>rabi</i> crops is in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. <i>Panga</i> salt is selling at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and 13 seers at Cox's Bazar. Cattle-disease is reported from Chukaria, Cox's Bazar and Mahiskali.
	Cox's Bazar ...	1.41	6	5½	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	0.84	5	5	Weather reasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Cattle-disease is reported from Brahmanbaria.
	Brahmanbaria	0.79	4½	4½	
	Chandpur ...	0.31	5½	5½	
27	NOAKHALI ...	2.18	5	5	Weather reasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ...	(n)	(n)	5½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	0.68	6	6	Weather reasonable.
29	TRIPURA STATE	1.23	5	5	Weather cloudy. Lands for <i>ihum</i> and autumn crops are being prepared and jute seed is being sown. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cleansed cotton seed at Rs. 30 to Rs. 60, and jute at Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 per maund.

* Burma rice.

(n) Not reported.

(a) The rainfall at Haridwar, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 20th March 1926.

Form C.—BENGAL.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending
12th March 1926.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	Number of bales pressed.		Number of lints pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1925 (the date prescribed by the Local Government at the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ...	1,568	No information.	18,352	No information.	All districts in the Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,

CALCUTTA, the 12th March 1926.

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Presidency.	24-Parganas	Sagar Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
		Budge-Budge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.11
		Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20
		Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
		Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.24
		Baranet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40
		Bandhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.18
		Gumbha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.14
Presidency.	Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandanga	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mohapur	...	...	...	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kushtia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Haringhata	...	...	...	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12
Presidency.	Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Berhampore	...	...	...	...	1.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	0.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Asimganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jangipat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Akripur	...	...	...	...	0.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patkalari	...	...	...	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dumkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kalyanpur (Jhanspur)	...	...	...	...	0.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency.	Jessore	Narail	...	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jhenida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Majura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bogson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency.	Khulna	Bakhtola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kutuba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kalyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nakpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dumuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Haripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kalimara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narail (Paharghat)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mohabhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency.	Burdwan	Mowla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mowla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tala (Magura)	...	...	...	...	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency.	Burdwan	Kalca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Asimganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mandira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mangalkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hoyas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Montowar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency.	Birbhum	Sari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Haripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Haripurhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bolpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Murad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Latur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency.	Bankura	Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mallan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khatpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chaugajabati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Haripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Senamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency.	Bankura	Talharra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baranga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Haripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shilapal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Meja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shromailpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palanchanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chakra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency.	Bankura	Haripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shilapal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Meja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shromailpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palanchanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chakra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Haripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shilapal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Meja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shromailpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Rainfall not recorded.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Burdwan-Contd.	Midnapore	Contal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ghatol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kokrahati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Amalgara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jankara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dantan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandratona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Phalet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagwanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kulikri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nayabman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Silua (Belphari)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kharagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Qalitore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baltoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narayandehi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramrupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Motampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jenka (Kajiri)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Handigram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Moyus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pligla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narajole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kalaghat (Dahan)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balobak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jhargram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	Hooghly	Barampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arambhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	Howrah	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mohamaka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jimble	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardha	Bardha	Amia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	Dinajpur	Nalor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Harde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahabubpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tanur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chaugachhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jauri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madanpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bangarapour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	Churnidhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dalaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ratarganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Udagram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Atwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Birgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Parhatpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patilola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alipur Duara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patilola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dehradun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Duxa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kumargram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banspur	Banspur	Banspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pranaj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Krishnan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chhindgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baghura (Nagpur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	Bogra	Chhapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Randergaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Safipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fakra	Fakra	Nowadilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fakra	Fakra	Khetia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Adamdighi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fakra	Fakra	Shahadpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fakra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Firegan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fakra	Fakra	Irwardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Irwardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1928—could.

[illegible]

(m) Not available.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Eschschol -Coccol.	Malda	Malda	...	...	...	0-01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Quachal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Basol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gomastapur Nawalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eschschol -Coccol.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nawabganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kapasia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eschschol -Coccol.	Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	0-27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Atia (Tampel)	...	...	...	0-02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narainbari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eschschol -Coccol.	Pariapur	Karidampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Takherat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bellakandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eschschol -Coccol.	Baharganj	Baharganj	...	0-01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eschschol -Coccol.	Chittagong	Chittagong	...	0-18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	...	0-23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eschschol -Coccol.	Tippura	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eschschol -Coccol.	Noukhal	Noukhal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Peni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Harishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kamarkul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eschschol -Coccol.	Chittagong His Tract.	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eschschol -Coccol.	Tripura State	Agartala	...	0-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eschschol -Coccol.	Cooch Behar	Dibata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mukhliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mukhliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Returns not received.

Dacca, the 16th March 1926.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1926—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Excess or deficit during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st December 1925 to 28th February 1926.	Normal rainfall from 1st December 1925 to 28th February 1926.	Station.	District.	Division.
								Nil	1.7	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.84	1.46	Malda	Malda	Rajshahi—contd.
								Nil	1.7	Nil	0.78	Nil	0.78	1.38	Gangadhar.		
								Nil	1.4	Nil	0.72	Nil	0.72	1.30	Gangadhar.		
								Nil	1.4	Nil	0.75	Nil	0.75	1.41	Nilganj.		
								Nil	1.7	Nil	0.68	Nil	0.68	1.36	Gurumangur.		
								Nil	1.8	Nil	0.70	Nil	0.70	1.16	Navabganj.		
								Nil	2.1	Nil	1.30	Nil	0.74	1.97	Moushiganj	Dacca	
								1.00	1.9	1.80	1.25	1.00	1.59	1.78	Dacca.		
								Nil	1.7	Nil	1.07	Nil	0.42	1.42	Nawabganj		
								Nil	2.0	Nil	1.40	Nil	0.41	1.89	Nawabganj.		
								0.28	1.8	0.38	0.88	0.38	0.88	1.40	Narailganj.		
								Nil	1.9	0.14	1.18	0.14	0.94	1.72	Manikganj.		
								Nil	1.8	Nil	1.02	Nil	0.63	1.61	Jaydebpur.		
								Nil	1.8	0.01	0.84	0.01	0.38	0.98	Kapasia.		
								1	1.9	0.27	0.92	0.27	0.68	1.64	Kishanganj	Mymensingh	
								Nil	1.7	0.04	0.93	0.03	0.11	1.42	Kishanganj		
								Nil	1.4	Nil	0.72	Nil	0.32	1.16	Kishanganj.		
								Nil	1.7	Nil	0.84	Nil	0.06	1.24	Mymensingh.		
								Nil	1.8	0.23	0.83	Nil	0.51	1.34	Jamshilpur.		
								Nil	1.9	0.09	0.97	0.04	0.63	1.38	Norokunda.		
								Nil	1.7	Nil	0.84	Nil	Nil	0.98	Pingua.		
								1	1.7	0.25	0.90	0.25	0.55	1.10	Durgapur.		
								Nil	1.4	Nil	0.78	Nil	Nil	1.12	Shuaghat (Tena).		
								Nil	1.1	Nil	0.66	Nil	Nil	0.67	Dewanganj.		
								Nil	1.8	Nil	0.50	Nil	0.23	0.80	Nalbari.		
								Nil	1.8	Nil	1.08	Nil	0.47	1.71	Madaripur	Faridpur	
								0.03	2.9	0.05	1.82	0.03	0.68	1.86	Faridpur.		
								Nil	1.6	0.04	1.21	0.04	0.78	1.72	Kaptai.		
								Nil	1.8	Nil	1.02	Nil	0.47	1.31	Harilampur.		
								Nil	1.4	0.04	0.88	0.04	0.66	1.37	Takhat.		
								Nil	2.0	0.04	0.80	0.04	0.29	1.12	Bhanga.		
								1	2.1	0.28	0.91	0.17	1.19	1.13	Pangas.		
								Nil	2.1	Nil	1.33	Nil	0.42	2.00	Balimangal.		
								Nil	2.3	Nil	1.24	Nil	1.35	1.72	Bhanga.		
								Nil	2.0	Nil	1.40	Nil	0.72	1.96	Palour.		
								1	1.8	0.33	1.40	0.31	1.05	2.38	Patanakhal	Baharganj	
								1	1.7	1.08	1.24	0.80	1.96	1.82	Barguna.		
								1	1.8	0.23	1.38	0.23	0.87	2.04	Prengur.		
								Nil	1.9	0.08	1.06	0.06	1.06	1.88	Barisal.		
								1	1.8	...	1.94	...	...	1.42	Barisal.		
								1	1.7	0.30	0.92	0.30	0.64	1.86	Bhola.		
								2	1.9	0.78	0.84	0.30	1.26	1.43	Paikpura.		
								Nil	1.7	0.08	1.00	0.08	0.33	1.60	Paikpura.		
								1	0.7	0.18	0.37	0.18	0.50	1.69	Chota Bazar	Chittagong	
								2	1.3	0.32	0.68	0.30	0.83	2.01	Chittagong.		
								Nil	1.0	Nil	0.86	Nil	...	1.61	Kumudini.		
								Nil	0.7	...	0.40	...	...	1.00	Kalanda.		
								Nil	1.8	0.04	0.78	0.04	0.49	1.40	Kodala.		
								2	1.7	0.26	0.82	0.20	0.43	1.38	Mirral.		
								1	2.0	1.12	1.08	0.70	1.43	1.81	Comilla	Tippah	
								Nil	2.9	Nil	1.09	Nil	0.12	1.76	Chandpur.		
								1	2.1	0.80	1.19	0.30	0.84	1.91	Jamshilpur.		
								2	1.8	0.61	1.01	0.61	1.03	1.34	Jamshilpur.		
								2	1.8	0.73	1.02	0.60	0.78	1.52	Narainagar.		
								Nil	1.8	0.08	1.06	0.04	0.50	1.82	Daudkandi.		
								0.02	1.6	0.08	1.06	0.04	0.99	1.22	Kasba.		
								1	1.9	0.47	1.21	0.47	0.47	1.97	Lakshmi.		
								1	1.8	0.89	1.07	0.81	1.13	1.83	Noakhali	Noakhali	
								2	1.7	0.92	0.92	0.43	0.73	1.88	Noakhali.		
								Nil	1.4	Nil	0.83	Nil	0.36	1.57	Haripur.		
								Nil	1.4	Nil	1.02	Nil	0.26	1.49	Haripur.		
								1	1.7	1.12	0.85	0.63	1.81	3.47	Changabasa.		
								1	1.8	1.78	1.01	1.72	2.04	1.54	Halda.		
								1.7	...	1.06	...	...	Nil	1.49	Lakshmi.		
								2	1.7	1.44	1.04	1.17	1.94	1.82	Naogaon.	Chittagong	
								Nil	1.1	0.08	0.64	0.08	0.11	1.23	Handab.		
								2	1.1	2.10	0.92	1.40	2.00	1.72	Bakal.		
								2	0.7	1.26	0.49	0.89	1.46	0.87	Mahabari.		
								Nil	0.7	Nil	0.86	Nil	0.14	0.80	Lama.		
								2	0.7	1.80	0.88	0.88	1.13	0.84	Naagarh.		
								2	2.40	(n)	(n)	1.36	2.40	(n)	Manikot.		
								4	...	2.01	(n)	1.38	2.24	(n)	Digdola.		
								1.10	2	1.7	1.29	1.24	1.66	1.87	Agaria	Tripathi State	
								Nil	1.8	Nil	0.88	Nil	0.08	1.17	Dinabata.	Cooch Behar	
								Nil	1.8	Nil	0.84	Nil	0.18	1.04	Cooch Behar.		
								Nil	1.4	...	0.78	...	...	1.10	Mahabari.		
								Nil	1.8	Nil	0.67	Nil	0.43	1.68	Mahabari.		
								Nil	1.7	Nil	0.81	Nil	0.58	1.38	Falbari.		

(n) Not ascertained.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 6th March 1926.

District.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.																	Total of all causes.				Total of deaths preceding week of the previous year.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Birth-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Typhus.	Malaria.	Kodjia fever.	Measles.	Hidraden fever.	Rubeola.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Typhoid.	Erysipelas.	Other eruptive diseases.	Injuries including suicides.	Deaths from still-births.	Other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	774,552	753,018	1,527,570	376	31	45	24	...	39	7	11	...	14	58	36	8	10	77	60	43	15	2	213	368	437	107	360	500	
Burdwan	2	Amawal Mining Settlement.	179,814	145,539	325,353	124	...	5	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	49	94	88	51	109
Kharab	3	Kharab	185,473	69,839	255,312	96	5	3	10	...	9	...	...	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	62	114	79	64	145
Dacca	4	Dacca	37,323	52,117	110,440	65	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	25	45	44	29	73
24-Parganas	5	Bhagpara	66,731	14,956	81,687	19	...	3	3	7	10	21	15	36
	6	Tinaguri	36,523	15,912	52,435	16	13	3	8	11	9	9	25

A. D. STEWART, MAJOR, I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Bengal (off.).

CALCUTTA, the 13th March 1926.

BOARD OF REVENUE, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION—No. 2527 Misc.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1926.

THE price-lists of staple food-crops in the local areas of Bengal prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), for the period from 1st October to 31st December 1925, having been approved by the Board of Revenue, Bengal, are published for general information.

By order of the Board of Revenue, Bengal,

F. W. ROBERTSON,

Secretary.

Price-list (retail) of Staple Food-Crops in the local areas of Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), for three months from October to December 1925.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

District.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in score of 80 tuns. Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st December 1925.
					October.	November.	December.	
Burdwan.	Subdivision—				S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	Sadar ...	Burdwan Natan-ganj ...	Rice ...	Last day of every month ...	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8
	Asansol ...	Raniganj ...	Do. ...	27th of every month ...	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 5
	Katwa ...	Katwa ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 9	5 9	6 4	5 12
	Kalua ...	Kalua ...	Do. ...	28th of every month ...	5 0	5 1	5 0	5 0
	Sadar ...	Suri ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 13
	Rampur Hât ...	Rampur Hât ...	Do. ...	Last Monday or Friday of every month.	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Sadar ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	6 4	7 0	6 4	6 8
	Vishnupur ...	Vishnupur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 8	5 5	5 0	5 9
	Sadar ...	Colonelgola and School Bazar, town Midnapore.	Do. ...	Do. ...	6 0	6 8	7 0	6 8
	Jhargram ...	Jhargram ...	Do. ...	First Sunday of each month ...	5 0	6 8	7 8	6 10
	Ghatal ...	Ghatal Municipal Market.	Do. ...	27th of every month ...	5 4	6 2	5 14	5 12
Hooghly.	Tamluk ...	Tamluk Bazar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 18	5 4	5 4	5 6
	Contai ...	Kantaula Bazar, town Contai.	Do. ...	Last market day, i.e., last Sunday or Thursday, whichever is nearer to the last day of every month.	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 2
	Sadar ...	Hooghly ...	Do. ...	Last Thursday of every month.	5 5	5 1	5 3	5 3
	Serampore ...	Serampore ...	Do. ...	First or last Saturday of every month.	5 12	5 4	5 4	5 6
	Arambagh ...	Arambagh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 8	6 8	6 8	6 2
	Sadar ...	Kamkristapur ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	6 8	6 8	6 10	6 8
	Uluberia ...	Uluberia ...	Do. ...	Last Saturday of every month.	5 4	5 8	6 12	5 8
24 Parganas.	Subdivision—				S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	Sadar ...	Chetla Hât ...	Rice ...	Last Wednesday of every month.	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 13
	Barasat and Barrackpore.	Barasat ...	Do. ...	Last market day which immediately precedes the last Saturday of every month.	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 2
	Diamond Harbour.	Magrahat ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 15	5 1	6 1	5 11
Basirhat.	Basirhat ...	Baduria ...	Do. ...	Second Tuesday of every month.	5 3	5 4	5 7	5 4

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

District.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in score of 80 tuns. Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st December 1925.
					October.	November.	December.	
24 Parganas.	Subdivision—				S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	Sadar ...	Chetla Hât ...	Rice ...	Last Wednesday of every month.	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 13
	Barasat and Barrackpore.	Barasat ...	Do. ...	Last market day which immediately precedes the last Saturday of every month.	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 2
	Diamond Harbour.	Magrahat ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 15	5 1	6 1	5 11
Basirhat.	Basirhat ...	Baduria ...	Do. ...	Second Tuesday of every month.	5 3	5 4	5 7	5 4

PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded.

District.	Local names.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 50 lbs. Company's weight.			Average price for the month ending on the 1st December 1925.
					October.	November.	December.	
					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Kalin.	Subdivision—							
	Sadar ...	Goori ...	Rice ...	Last day of every month ...	5 10	5 1	6 6	6 0
	Ranaghat ...	Ranaghat ...	Do. ...	28th of every month ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 9
	Meherpur ...	Meherpur Kali-bazar.	Do. ...	Last Monday of every month ...	6 0	5 0	6 8	5 8
Murshidabad.	Choudanga ...	Choudanga ...	Do. ...	Saturday immediately preceding the 28th of every month.	5 11	5 11	6 2	5 12
	Kushtia ...	Dahadurkhali ...	Do. ...	28th of every month ...	5 0	5 9	5 8	5 6
	Sadar ...	Berhampore Khagra.	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 15	6 2	5 12	5 13
	Lalbagh ...	Jiaganj ...	Do. ...	First Monday of every month ...	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 1
Jessore.	Kandi ...	Kandi ...	Do. ...	The last market day before the 28th of every month.	6 12	7 0	6 8	6 12
	Jungipur ...	Baghunathiganj ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6 12	7 4	6 12	6 14
	Sadar ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the last day of every month.	5 10	6 0	6 0	5 14
	Narail ...	Rupganj ...	Do. ...	Sunday or Thursday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 28th.	4 11	5 14	5 13	5 7
Khulna.	Magura ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Thursday or Sunday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Thursday falling on or next before the 26th.	5 0	4 8	5 8	5 6
	Jhenida ...	Jhenida ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 4	5 10	6 0	5 12
	Bongaon ...	Bongaon ...	Do. ...	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th.	5 5	5 5	5 14	5 6
	Sadar ...	Khulna Bazar (alias Saheberhat).	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 0	5 12	6 2	5 10
Dacca.	Satkhira ...	Satkhira Bazar (alias Pranshire).	Do. ...	28th of every month, except February, when the price will be taken on the 26th.	4 15	5 0	5 7	5 2
	Bagerhat ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	Sunday falling on or before the 28th of every month, except February, when the price will be taken on the Sunday falling on or before the 26th.	5 0	5 0	5 5	5 1

DACCA DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dacca.	Subdivision—							
	Narayanganj ...	Narayanganj Bazar.	Rice ...	Last market day before the 13th of every month.	5 0	5 0	5 10	5 3
	Sadar ...	Dacca Town Imamganj Bazar.	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 1	5 4	5 5	5 3
	Manikganj ...	Dawra Bazar ...	Do. ...	Market day falling on or immediately before the 28th of every month.	4 12	5 0	5 0	4 14
Dacca.	Munshiganj ...	Munshirhat ...	Do. ...	Last Sunday of every month	5 4	5 4	5 5	5 4

DACCA DIVISION—concluded.

District.	Local Area.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantity per ratta in muns of 80 toise, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 1st December 1925.
					October.	November.	December.	
					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Mymensingh.	Subdivision— Jamalpur ...	Itaniganj ...	Rice ...	Last market day of the 3rd week of every month.	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 5
	Tungail ...	Kagumari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 1
	Netrakona ...	Netrakona ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 8	5 6	5 6	5 12
	Sadar ...	Nasirabad ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 0	5 5	5 12	5 5
	Kishorganj ...	Kishorganj ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 10	5 0	5 8	5 0
Faridpur.	Sadar ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	4 8	4 12	6 0	5 1
	Madaripur ...	Madaripur ...	Do. ...	On the market day preceding the 28th of every month.	5 0	5 4	5 12	5 5
	Goalundo ...	Rajbari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
	Gopalganj ...	Gopalganj ...	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 4	5 0	6 4	5 8
Bakarganj.	Patuakhali ...	Patuakhali ...	Do. ...	Last market day preceding the last day of every month.	4 10	4 12	4 14	4 12
	Pirojpur ...	Pirojpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 14	5 0	5 4	5 6
	Sadar ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 8
	Dakshin Shah-bazpur.	Bhola Hât ...	Do. ...	Last market day preceding the last day of every month.	4 14	5 0	5 0	4 15

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Tippera.	Subdivision— Brahmanbaria ...	Brahmanbaria ...	Rice ...	Market day immediately preceding the 28th of every month.	4 9	5 11	5 4	4 15
	Sadar ...	Rajganja Bazar, Comilla.	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 8	5 11	6 5	5 13
	Chandpur ...	Chandpur Old Bazar.	Do. ...	Market day immediately preceding the 28th of every month.	4 11	4 12	5 0	4 13
Chittagong.	Nonkhali.	Sadar ...	Kalitara Hât ...	Do. ...	5 10	5 8	6 5	5 13
		Feni ...	Feni Bazar ...	Do. ...	5 8	5 8	6 0	5 10
	Cox's Bazar.	Sadar ...	Buzi Hât ...	Do. ...	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 2
		Cox's Bazar ...	Cox's Bazar ...	Do. ...	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 5
				Friday immediately preceding the 26th, or the 28th if that day happens to be a Friday.				

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Rajshahi.	Subdivision— Sadar ...	Saltab Bazar ...	Rice ...	Last day of every month ...	5 0	5 10	5 14	5 13
	Naogaon ...	Naogaon ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 4	5 8	6 4	5 12
	Nator ...	Nator ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 14	5 10	5 10	5 6
	Sadar ...	Railway Bazar Hât.	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 10	6 0	6 9	6 1
Munshiganj.	Thakurgaon ...	Lahirihat ...	Do. ...	.....	6 12	6 8	6 12	6 10
	Balurghat ...	Balurghat ...	Do. ...	.....	5 14	5 12	7 0	6 3
Jalpaiguri.	Alipur Duars ...	Alipur Duars ...	Do. ...	.....	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0
	Sadar ...	Dinbazar ...	Do. ...	15th of every month ...	5 2	4 8	5 0	4 14

RAJSHAHI DIVISION—concluded.

District.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in terms of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st December 1925.
					October.	November.	December.	
					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Rangpur.	Subdivision—Sadar ...	Nawabganj Chalanabad, Rangpur.	Rice ...	Last Wednesday or Saturday, whichever may be close to the last day of every month.	5 10	5 5	5 14	5 9
	Nilphamari ...	Sagar-macha ...	Do. ...	Last Wednesday or Sunday, whichever may be close to the 28th of every month.	5 0	5 4	6 8	5 9
	Kurigram ...	Kurigram ...	Do. ...	Last Saturday or Tuesday next to the 28th of every month.	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 5
	Gaibandha ...	Gaibandha Bazar	Do. ...	27th of every month ...	5 0	5 8	5 12	5 6
Bogra	District of Bogra	Kalitala Hat ...	Do. ...	Last Sunday of every month.	5 1	5 10	6 0	5 9
Pabna.	Subdivision—Sadar ...	Pabna Bazar ...	Do. ...	15th of every month ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Serajganj ...	Fariapati at Serajganj.	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 12	4 12	5 0	4 13
Malda	District of Malda	Balia Nawabganj	Do. ...	Second Wednesday of every month.	5 15	6 0	6 4	6 1

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia for the week ending the 13th March 1926.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero of gauge.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1926.					
7th March	7 A.M.	35.75	35.75	37.05	P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpur old dock sill.
8th "	7 "	35.75	35.75	36.98	
9th "	7 "	35.70	35.70	36.90	B. M. on Rajshahi College step 64.78.
10th "	7 "	35.75	35.75	36.80	Value of zero of gauge—
11th "	7 "	35.75	35.75	36.95	—0.00 P. W. D.
12th "	7 "	35.75	35.75	36.85	
13th "	7 "	35.75	35.75	36.75	

		Old value.	According to P. W. D. datum.
The previous year's	Highest water-level	on 18th August 1924	61.35
Do.	"	on 16th September 1925	61.45
Do.	Lowest	on 16th April 1925	58.30
Record	Highest	69.25 on 28th August 1879	64.44
Do.	Do.	69.08 on 9th September 1886	64.27
Do.	Do.	68.30 on 26th August 1906	62.47
Do.	Do.	68.21 on 25th August 1890	62.40
Do.	Lowest	57.63 on 25th April 1884	57.52
Do.	Do.	58.18 on 14th and 15th April 1888	58.32
Do.	Do.	59.02 on 21st and 22nd April 1887	54.51
Do.	Do.	59.28 on 6th and 7th May 1908	54.47
Do.	Do.	on 8th May 1922	54.70

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

J. F. RUSSELL, *Subdivisional Officer,*

I. D., *Rajshahi.*

RAMPUR BOALIA, the 18th March 1926.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 13th March 1926.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1926.					
7th March	7 A.M.	6.5	6.5	6.8	Zero is placed at mean sea-level.
8th "	7 "	6.4	6.4	6.9	
9th "	7 "	6.2	6.2	7.1	The bench-mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat at Goalundo.
10th "	7 "	6.1	6.1	7.3	
11th "	7 "	6.1	6.1	7.9	
12th "	7 "	6.3	6.3	7.8	
13th "	7 "	6.1	6.1	7.8	

The gauge-readings commenced from 8th October 1904.

Height water-level of the year	...	...	25.7 on 23rd and 24th August 1924.
Lowest water-level of the year	...	...	25.75 on 28th August 1905 and 26.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and 1st to 3rd September 1888.
Highest recorded flood	...	...	5.8 on 17th February 1924.
Previous highest recorded flood	...	...	1.0 on 8th February 1914
Lowest recorded water-level	...	...
Previous recorded low-water-level	...	...

C. H. DE, for *Subdivisional Officer,*

P. W. D., *Faridpur.*

FARIDPUR, the 16th March 1926.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

Statement showing heights above P. W. D. datum and low water in the rivers Ganges, reading of each gauge above P. W. D. datum

RIVER GANGES.											
Date.	Mirzapur. Zero of gauge is 100.00 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		Benares. Zero of gauge is 105.00 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		Buxar. Zero of gauge is 107.50 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		Bisnagar. Zero of gauge is 124.00 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		Monghyr. Zero of gauge is at P. W. D. datum.		
	Distance in miles.	From Allah- abad, 26.	From Allah- abad, 26.	From Mirzapur, 46.	From Benares, 90.	From Benares, 177.	From Buxar, 87.	From Benares, 281.	From Bisnagar, 110.		
		Highest gauge reading.	3rd September 1918. 245.97 ft.	3rd September 1918. 245.96 ft.	3rd and 4th Septem- ber 1914. 200.80 ft.	5th September 1901. 189.13 ft.	5th September 1901. 189.13 ft.				
		Lowest gauge reading.	25th June 1907. 167.20 ft.	1st May 1911. 181.90 ft.	10th to 14th May 1914. 159.30 ft.	30th April 1911. 135.12 ft.	25th April to 6th May 1914. 145.50 ft.				
		Height above zero of gauge.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above zero of gauge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1st	...	15.33	215.33	2.08	198.88	3.60	171.05	8.00	142.00	104.80	104.80
2nd	...	15.26	215.26	1.92	198.72	3.42	170.97	7.90	141.90	104.70	104.70
3rd	...	15.25	215.25	1.83	198.63	3.33	170.86	7.70	141.70	104.60	104.60
4th	...	15.17	215.17	1.83	198.63	3.17	170.72	7.70	141.70	104.00	104.00
5th	...	15.08	215.08	1.83	198.63	3.17	170.72	7.60	141.60	104.00	104.00
6th	...	14.96	214.96	1.83	198.63	3.08	170.63	7.60	141.60	104.00	104.00
7th	...	14.83	214.83	1.75	198.55	3.08	170.63	7.50	141.50	103.90	103.90
8th	...	14.67	214.67	1.75	198.55	3.08	170.63	7.40	141.40	104.00	104.00
9th	...	14.60	214.60	1.67	198.47	3.08	170.63	7.40	141.40	103.90	103.90
10th	...	14.37	214.37	1.67	198.47	3.00	170.55	7.30	141.30	103.60	103.60
11th	...	14.28	214.28	1.67	198.47	3.00	170.55	7.20	141.20	103.50	103.50
12th	...	14.21	214.21	1.67	198.47	2.92	170.47	7.00	141.00	103.40	103.40
13th	...	14.12	214.12	1.67	198.47	2.83	170.38	6.90	140.90	103.30	103.30
14th	...	14.00	214.00	1.58	198.38	2.83	170.38	6.80	140.80	103.20	103.20
15th	...	13.87	213.87	1.58	198.38	2.75	170.30	6.70	140.70	103.10	103.10
16th	...	13.71	213.71	1.58	198.38	2.67	170.22	6.70	140.70	103.00	103.00
17th	...	13.58	213.58	1.58	198.38	2.67	170.22	6.70	140.70	103.00	103.00
18th	...	13.42	213.42	1.58	198.38	2.58	170.13	6.60	140.60	103.00	103.00
19th	...	13.25	213.25	1.50	198.30	2.58	170.13	6.50	140.50	102.90	102.90
20th	...	13.17	213.17	1.42	198.22	2.50	170.05	6.50	140.50	102.80	102.80
21st	...	13.08	213.08	1.33	198.13	2.50	170.05	6.40	140.40	102.70	102.70
22nd	...	13.04	213.04	1.25	198.05	2.50	170.05	6.30	140.30	102.70	102.70
23rd	...	13.00	213.00	1.17	197.97	2.50	170.05	6.30	140.30	102.60	102.60
24th	...	12.82	212.82	1.08	197.88	2.33	169.88	6.30	140.30	102.60	102.60
25th	...	12.67	212.67	1.00	197.80	2.33	169.88	6.20	140.20	102.50	102.50
26th	...	12.63	212.63	0.92	197.72	2.25	169.80	6.20	140.20	102.50	102.50
27th	...	12.75	212.75	0.92	197.72	2.25	169.80	6.10	140.10	102.40	102.40
28th	...	12.71	212.71	0.83	197.63	2.08	169.63	6.00	140.00	102.30	102.30
29th	...	12.71	212.71	0.83	197.63	2.00	169.55	6.00	140.00	102.20	102.20
30th	...	12.67	212.67	0.83	197.63	2.00	169.55	5.90	139.90	102.10	102.10
31st	...	12.58	212.58	0.75	197.55	2.00	169.55	5.90	139.90	102.00	102.00

Note—(a) From the 1st December 1914 the value of zero of the gauge is at the datum.

The 20th March 1926.

BENGAL.

Shyprathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra for the month of December 1925, and the highest as well as the lowest gauge reading since 1870.

Brahmaputra. Zero of gauge is at P. W. D. datum.		Rampur-Bahha. Zero of gauge is 0.75 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		Gondalga. Zero of gauge is 1.00 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		River Bhag. BATHI. (a) Barnabara Zero of gauge is 2.00 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		River Jalangi. (b) Swarupganj. Zero of gauge is 3.25 ft. above P. W. D. datum.		River Brahmaputra. Gaubati. Zero of gauge is 188.00 ft. above P. W. D. datum.	
From Bengal. 401.	From Monghyr. 410.	From Bengal. 475.	From Monghyr. 484.	From Bengal. 591.	From Monghyr. 600.						
15th August 1913. 60.0 ft.		10th August 1913. 61.429 ft.		20th August 1904 and 14th September 1916. 59.615 ft.		14th August 1909. 63.468 ft.		20th September 1900. 58.632 ft.		24th August 1908. 187.95 ft.	
23rd & 24th May 1924. 62.80 ft.		18th April 1924. 62.919 ft.		20th March 1910. 7.148 ft.		19th to 24th April 1917. 51.909 ft.		20th March 1918. 58.99 ft.		24th February 1925. 188.95 ft.	
Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.
11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
63.86	63.86	40.25	40.03	11.60	13.009	54.85	36.369	4.62	6.899	2.00	188.968
63.75	63.75	40.15	39.93	11.50	12.909	54.85	36.369	4.61	6.889	2.00	188.958
63.65	63.65	40.05	39.83	11.40	12.809	54.80	36.309	4.42	6.699	2.00	188.953
63.50	63.50	39.95	39.73	11.30	12.709	54.80	36.309	4.24	6.519	1.90	188.858
63.30	63.30	39.85	39.63	11.10	12.509	54.80	36.309	4.23	6.509	1.70	188.658
63.20	63.20	39.80	39.58	11.00	12.409	54.75	36.259	4.02	6.299	1.60	188.558
63.10	63.10	39.75	39.53	10.80	12.209	54.75	36.259	4.01	6.289	1.60	188.458
63.00	63.00	39.70	39.48	10.60	12.009	54.65	36.159	3.98	6.259	1.40	188.358
62.95	62.95	39.65	39.43	10.40	11.809	54.65	36.159	3.91	6.189	1.30	188.258
62.75	62.75	39.60	39.38	10.30	11.709	54.60	36.109	3.86	6.139	1.20	188.208
62.65	62.65	39.50	39.28	10.10	11.509	54.60	36.109	3.94	6.219	1.10	188.058
62.55	62.55	39.45	39.23	10.00	11.409	54.60	36.109	3.99	6.289	1.10	188.058
62.45	62.45	39.40	39.18	9.80	11.309	54.55	36.059	4.11	6.389	1.00	187.958
62.35	62.35	39.35	39.13	9.80	11.209	54.55	36.059	4.24	6.519	0.90	187.858
62.25	62.25	39.30	39.08	9.80	11.209	54.55	36.059	4.52	6.799	0.70	187.658
62.15	62.15	39.25	39.03	9.80	11.209	54.55	36.059	4.53	6.809	0.60	187.458
62.05	62.05	39.20	38.98	9.90	11.309	54.50	36.009	4.99	7.269	0.40	187.358
62.00	62.00	39.15	38.93	9.90	11.309	54.50	36.009	5.06	7.339	0.20	187.158
61.95	61.95	39.10	38.88	9.90	11.309	54.50	36.009	4.34	6.619	0.10	187.058
61.86	61.86	39.00	38.78	9.80	11.209	54.50	36.009	4.28	6.559	0.10	187.058
61.75	61.75	38.95	38.73	9.60	11.009	54.45	35.959	4.21	6.489	0.10	186.958
61.70	61.70	38.90	38.68	9.50	10.909	54.45	35.959	3.94	6.239	0.20	186.758
61.60	61.60	38.85	38.63	9.40	10.809	54.45	35.959	3.83	6.109	0.20	186.758
61.50	61.50	38.75	38.53	9.20	10.609	54.45	35.959	3.76	6.039	0.30	186.658
61.40	61.40	38.70	38.48	9.10	10.509	54.45	35.959	2.98	5.259	0.30	186.658
61.40	61.40	38.65	38.43	9.00	10.409	54.45	35.959	4.04	6.319	0.50	186.458
61.30	61.30	38.60	38.38	8.90	10.309	54.40	35.909	4.10	6.379	0.60	186.358
61.20	61.20	38.50	38.28	8.80	10.209	54.40	35.909	4.12	6.399	0.70	186.258
61.10	61.10	38.45	38.23	8.70	10.109	54.40	35.909	4.13	6.409	0.90	186.058
61.05	61.05	38.40	38.18	8.70	10.109	54.40	35.909	4.14	6.419	0.90	186.058
61.05	61.05	38.35	38.13	8.70	10.109	54.40	35.909	3.57	5.849	1.00	185.958

Brahmaputra gauge is 1.408 ft. above P. W. D. datum.

Swarupganj gauge is 3.279 ft. above P. W. D. datum.

C. ADDAMS WILLIAMS,

Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Irrigation Department.

Statement showing the gauge-readings of Dacca Water-works on the river Baraganga for the week ending the 12th March 1926.

Date.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		Complement of—		Remarks.	
	Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.	Ebb tide.	Flow tide.		
1926.							7 A.M.	5 P.M.
7th March	Dark.		12-0	3-4	...	12-7	4-3	4-3
8th "	6-5	4-5	12-40	3-1	6-15	12-50	4-3	3-7
9th "	5-50	4-1	12-25	2-7	7-0	12-38	4-1	3-2
10th "	7-35	3-95	14-10	2-8	7-47	14-22	3-8	2-9
11th "	8-25	3-8	14-50	2-45	8-36	15-0	3-6	2-7
12th "	9-20	4-5	15-45	3-0	9-30	16-50	3-5	3-25
13th "	10-15	5-3	16-35	3-7	10-30	16-40	4-15	3-3

Notable high and low water levels of previous years.

High.			Low.		
27th August	1904	70-2	23rd February	1907	51-06
4th September	1909	66-66	18th "	1908	51-06
10th August	1910	69-07	17th March	1912	51-06
1st "	1911	68-46	8th "	1914	50-60
13th "	1913	67-16	22nd February	1915	50-30
31st "	1915	69-7	15th "	1916	50-30
8th "	1916	68-1	2nd March	1917	51-0
12th "	1917	67-1	21st February	1918	51-40
13th "	1918	68-12	26th "	1919	60-4
2nd "	1919	68-8	18th "	1920	50-9
8th September	1920	68-9	19th "	1921	50-9
16th July	1921	68-4	8th March	1922	51-05
10th August	1922	68-00	14th "	1923	50-6
31st July	1923	68-16	16th February	1924	50-50
29th August	1924	68-22			

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works = -46-51 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

B. C. MAZUMDAR, Executive Engineer,
Khalna Division.

CALCUTTA, the 20th March 1926.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1926.

SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

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LIBERALITY OF BABU SASHI BHUSHAN RUDRA, OF IRPHALA, IN THE DISTRICT OF MIDNAPORE.

No. 898Medl., dated Calcutta, the 22nd March 1926.

From—J. G. DRUMMOND, ESQ., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal
Local Self-Government Department (officiating).

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

With reference to your letter No. 551L.S.-G., dated the 8th March 1926, in which you report that Babu Sashi Bhushan Rudra, of Irphala, in the district of Midnapore, has made a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the Midnapore District Board for the maintenance of the Ram Prosad Rudra Charitable Dispensary at Irphala, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donor the thanks of Government for his liberality and public spirit.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR 1924-25.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Agriculture.

CALCUTTA, THE 15TH MARCH 1926.

RESOLUTION—No. 1309.

READ—

The report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture, Bengal,
for the year 1924-25.

1. **Administration.**—Mr. Finlow was in charge of the Department throughout the year. He was confirmed as Director of Agriculture on the retirement of Mr. G. Evans on the 17th February 1925. Mr. McLean was appointed to be Assistant Director of Agriculture with effect from the 27th May 1925. Owing to the embargo placed on recruitment to the Indian Agricultural Service pending orders on the recommendations of the Lee Commission for the provincialization of the service and the stoppage of officiating appointment to that service, the post of Second Economic Botanist was not filled on the expiry of the term of officiating appointment of Mr. Dwijadas Datta, Superintendent of Agriculture, on 30th June 1925. In view of the importance of the work under investigation by this officer, Government have decided that he should continue to do the work of the Second Economic Botanist.

2. **Agricultural education.**—Government trust that the Director of Agriculture will take every possible step to make the Secondary Agricultural School at the Dacca Farm more popular and to attract a sufficient number of students to it.

With regard to higher agricultural education, it had been intended to start an Agricultural Institute at Dacca for the purpose of providing post-graduate training in advanced agriculture. It has now been decided to start, in the first place, an institution of the Agricultural College type with adequate provision for practical training and to add a post-graduate section in due course. It is hoped to secure the co-operation of the Dacca University in the teaching of subjects relating to pure science. As soon as the scheme has been revised on these lines, an attempt will be made to provide the necessary funds.

The scheme for agricultural education in schools on the Panjab lines referred to in the report is still under consideration.

3. **Research and experiment.**—Important experiments continued to be carried on in the Fibres, Botanical and Chemical Sections. In the Fibres Section jute continues to receive special attention. The work on the new race of jute D. 27, which appears to be at least equal in yield to the previous departmental selections and even superior to them in quality, is still in progress. An interesting investigation is also being made with a view to determine whether variety or environment is the main factor affecting the quality of fibre. Work on other fibres such as sunn hemp, rhea, sisal, etc., is still in progress.

The departmental races of rice evolved in the Botanical Section are being extended in the localities suited to them. The main line of work now in progress in this section is the selection of races of rice suitable to the drier tracts of Western Bengal, and of improved strains of the *balam* paddy of Bakarganj. An improved race of transplanted paddy known as *dudshar*, which is nearly as heavy a yielder as *indrasail*, has made rapid progress in the Maki district.

In the Chemical Section important work is being carried on with sugarcane and tobacco. Yellow Tanna cane continues to spread rapidly. Over two lakhs of cuttings were distributed during the year under report. One of the Superintendents of Agriculture was placed under the Agricultural Chemist for special work on sugar as well as for assisting in the work of seed supply and demonstration. The new cane C. O. 213 did well at Dacca, Rajshahi and Berhampore.

The work on tobacco has now reached a definite stage and a programme of expansion has been laid down for the province. Demonstrations of tobacco cultivation have been attended with promising results, especially in the Eastern Circle, and the demand for departmental tobacco seed has been far in excess of supply.

Experiments on flue curing of tobacco have yielded results of some commercial value, by producing leaf of the desired colour and quality; and it is hoped that it will be possible in the near future to develop the industrial side of the work which has been taken by the Agricultural Chemist.

4. **Water-hyacinth.**—The problem of eradication of water-hyacinth continues to engage the special attention of Government. A series of experiments has been made with the Griffiths' spray on a small scale in different parts of the province as a result of which Government are not satisfied that the spray is an effective means of finally eradicating water-hyacinth from a given area. The experience gained indicates that man-handling is an essential part of any campaign against water-hyacinth on

a large scale and attention is now being directed to the collection of the data necessary for drawing up a scheme on these lines. The Irrigation Department have deputed Mr. E. A. Moore, Assistant Engineer, for this purpose with special reference to the clearance of water channels, and Babu Kalipada Maitra of the Bengal Civil Service, who has had considerable experience in the affected parts, has been placed on special duty to collect information and opinions as to the area and source of infection, the difficulties of dealing with it and the various conditions necessary to get concerted action against the pest. After these preliminaries have been completed, Government hope to be in a position to formulate a definite scheme of campaign. In the meantime investigations are in progress with a view to the economic utilization of the weed. Dr. P. Brühl of the Calcutta University has also undertaken research into certain aspects of the life history of the plant with the help of a grant from Government.

5. Improvement of the farming industry, agricultural stations and farms: Animal husbandry and fodder supply: Agricultural engineering and supply of improved seed, manure and implements.—The buildings on the new farm at Dinajpur are expected to be complete at the end of the current financial year. The buildings on the Mainaguri Farm in the Jalpaiguri district are under construction. Proceedings for the acquisition of land for the Malda Farm have been initiated, whilst proposals are on foot for the establishment of farms for the Nadia and the 24-Parganae districts.

The Kishoreganj Farm is run on a modified *barga* system, the actual cultivation being carried on by cultivators who are supplied with departmental seeds of paddy, jute and sugarcane on condition that they return an equal quantity after harvest in addition to the departmental share of the produce. This farm has been a conspicuous success both from the economic and demonstration points of view. It paid its way, and at the same time popularized the larger adoption of all departmentally improved crops in the local area. Another area of Khas Mahal land has been taken over at Jamalpur in the Mymensingh district for a similar purpose.

An important feature in the development of the farming industry is the growth of private farms conducted on up-to-date lines, especially in Northern Bengal, noteworthy among which is the Dayarampur Farm belonging to Kumar Sarat Kumar Roy of Dighapaliya. Other noteworthy farms are the Sultanpur (Birbhum) Farm belonging to Rai Abinash Chandra Banerjee Bahadur and the Mallick Agricultural Farm at Ranaghat belonging to Rai Kumud Nath Mallick Bahadur. The Court of Wards' farms mentioned by the Director of Agriculture also serve as useful demonstration centres to the cultivators.

In the year under report the standard of rejection for cows at the Rangpur Cattle Farm was raised to 2,500 lbs. per lactation period of 300 days. There has been an increased demand for bulls at Rangpur. Twelve bulls were sold during the year, about half the number being purchased by the Assam Agricultural Department. At the Dacca Farm the present policy is to evolve by selection and mating with pedigree bulls a herd of Sindhi cattle of superior milking strain: 75 per cent. of the cows at the farm have reached a standard of 2,000 lbs. of milk per lactation period and 14 female calves and 18 bull calves have been raised.

Whilst it is satisfactory to note the progress made in the work at Rangpur, the problem before the department now is to popularize the pedigree bulls evolved there and to multiply them. With a view to creating a demand, the Director of Agriculture has issued instructions for free service by the stud bulls maintained at the farms. Proposals for an advance in the direction are under consideration, but the problem has now reached a stage necessitating expert guidance and it is hoped to appoint a cattle-breeding expert this year.

Experiments with fodder crops are being made in the various farms. The main lines of work are to find their relative suitability as catch crops as well as cold weather crops when the fodder problem becomes acute. So far, encouraging results have been obtained with rheana (wild maize) and also a variety of *bajra* (*pennisetum typhoides*). Amongst pulses cowpea has done well.

The problem of agricultural engineering chiefly from the point of view of improving the irrigation facilities in the highland tracts and popularising improved machinery and implements for agricultural purposes has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. A scheme for the appointment of an Agricultural Engineer for the purpose has been prepared and is awaiting the provision of funds.

Closely connected with the question of irrigation is the important problem of the preservation of the soil moisture in the rolling country in Western Bengal which is so essential for agricultural development but which has been seriously affected by erosion caused by reckless denudation of the forests for years past. This is also responsible for the heavy floods and the silting of rivers in the Burdwan Division. The whole question of remedying the evil is engaging attention.

6. Seed distribution.—During the year about 65¹/₂ tons of departmentally improved jute seed were raised and sold for Rs. 58,000. The

sale was made through a private agency. The free distribution of jute seed in small packets to cultivators for the purpose of extension of departmental races in untapped areas through the agency of the panchayats was continued with satisfactory results. Under this system the cultivator is required not to cut the resulting crop until the seed is harvested.

Government will await with interest the result of the experiment of growing departmental paddies on cultivators' lands through the agency of village associations in selected centres in the Dacca and Malda districts.

7. **Propaganda and dissemination of agricultural information.**—The Governor in Council agrees with the Director of Agriculture that the District Officers are in a specially favourable position to exercise their influence in controlling the agricultural policy of their districts in the matter of propaganda and demonstration and in organizing work among non-officials through the medium of agricultural associations and co-operative societies. His Excellency in Council notes with satisfaction that several District Officers, notably those of Rangpur and Malda, evinced keen personal interest in the work of the Department within their respective districts during the year under report. It is hoped that the example of the good work done by the agricultural associations of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions will stimulate similar activities in other parts of the province. Government also hopes that the Director of Agriculture and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies will work in close touch with each other so as to utilize co-operative societies as much as possible for the purpose of financing agricultural operations, marketing of agricultural produce and the introduction of improved seeds and manures and improved agricultural methods.

8. **Sericulture.**—In the year 1923 the Bengal Silk Committee was reconstituted on a popular basis, the silk-rearing and trade interests being represented on it. The main function of the Government nurseries continues to be the rearing of disease-free stock. The nurseries produced 17,380 *kahans* of seed cocoons and the receipts amounted to Rs. 75,275. Better manuring has resulted in an increased yield of mulberry leaf with the consequent reduction in the quantity of leaf purchased from outside sources.

The policy of the propagation of disease-free seed through the agency of selected rearers under departmental supervision has been attended with encouraging results. Ten new seed farms were started during the year, bringing the total number to 52 in the districts of Malda, Birbhum, Rajshahi and Murshidabad. The selected rearers are reported to have raised between 14,000 and 15,000 *kahans* or nearly as much as raised in the Government nurseries. The reeler's and rearers' co-operative societies in the several districts are reported to be doing good work.

The report makes mention of the progress made in the introduction of the silk-rearing industry amongst the *bhadralog* classes in the neighbourhood of Behala in the 24-Parganas with the assistance of Mr. S. N. Roy, M.L.C., who is a member of the society formed for the purpose. It is hoped that the interesting demonstration work, which is being carried on under Miss Cleghorn in the 24-Parganas district, will result in popularising sericulture as a profitable occupation to educated young men of the *bhadralog* class. At Mymensingh, the Central Co-operative Bank has taken up the work of rearing with a view to encouraging the development of sericulture in the district. Encouraging results have been obtained from the experimental plantation at the Dacca Farm. In the Bankura district good progress has been made towards the revival of the silk industry and steps have been taken for the establishment of a nursery at the Vishnupur subdivision of the district. A scheme for propaganda in the 24-Parganas and Malda districts on the lines indicated in the report is at present under the consideration of Government.

The education of the sons of rearers in improved sericultural practice continues to be imparted at the sericultural schools at Rajshahi and Berhampore. During the year nine passed students were granted rewards totalling Rs. 1,500 for the construction of model rearing houses. Owing to the high cost of materials and labour the existing scale of rewards at Rs. 250 has been found to be inadequate and it is proposed to raise its value to Rs. 400 as soon as funds are available. The primary schools at Plusbari, Amriti and Kumarpur, where children are taught the rudiments of sericulture are reported to be doing good work.

9. The Governor in Council acknowledges with pleasure the good work done by Mr. Finlay in the administration of the department. His thanks are also due to the district officers and non-official gentlemen who have rendered assistance towards the development of agriculture in the province.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. S. DUTT,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF DISTRICT BOARDS
IN BENGAL DURING 1924-25.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Local Self-Government Department.

CALCUTTA, THE 4TH FEBRUARY, 1926.

RESOLUTION—No. 335 L.S.-G.

READ—

The reports of the Commissioners of Divisions on the working of District Boards in Bengal during the year 1924-25.

District Boards.—The total number of members increased from 663 to 676, the increase being due to the enlargement of the Birbhum and Jessore District Boards with an elective majority. The percentage of elected members in the Province rose from 57.5 to 58.3. In the Howrah District Board which was reconstituted during the year, new blood was introduced with more pronounced democratic views, as a result of the more widespread interest taken in the district in local self-government.

2. **Local Boards.**—As in the previous year the number of Local Boards was 82 which were presided over by 76 non-official and 6 official Chairmen. They held 889 meetings against 928 in the previous year; 17 proved abortive for want of a quorum.

3. **Village Self-Government.**—Up to the end of the year 2,782 union boards were sanctioned, of which nearly 1,500 were in working order. Propaganda work for the establishment of new union boards was carried on by circle officers who explained to the people the provisions and advantages of the Act. In most places their attempts were successful and many proposals for the creation of new boards were matured. In some places where there were no circle officers the Subdivisional Officers made it a point to sound the opinion of the local people in the course of their tours. In Noakhali, towards the end of the year, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division presided over a conference of President Panchayats and others. Each President was furnished with a Bengali edition of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act for perusal and for an expression of his views as to the necessity or otherwise of the establishment of

union boards. The work could not be hurried as opposition and suspicion had to be disarmed by tactful methods.

The union boards which worked during the year realised both under clauses (a) and (b) of section 37 of the Act, Rs. 20 lakhs including the rents of chaukidari chakran lands, of which Rs. 16 lakhs was spent on establishment, leaving a balance of Rs. 4 lakhs only for communications, water-supply and other sanitary measures. Though the balance is far too small for these purposes, it is satisfactory to note that it considerably exceeds that (Rs. 3 lakhs) of the previous year. Some union boards maintained regular dispensaries, distributed quinine free, organised anti-malarial societies, took measures for the improvement of rural water-supply and sanitation and generally, evinced a keen interest in the welfare of the village population. Free primary schools were also maintained by some unions and in many places the boards rendered considerable help in settling local disputes. The Jorehat union board in the district of Howrah actually introduced street lighting in its main village thoroughfares.

On the whole, there was steady progress, though in many unions faction and apathy amongst the members and lack of initiative on the part of the president tended to limit the activities of the boards to the payment of chaukidars.

4. **Finance of District Boards.**—The receipts amounted to Rs. 133 lakhs against Rs. 126.8 lakhs in 1923-24 the increase being mainly due to larger receipts under Local Rates, Medical, Civil Works and Debt heads. Receipts under Education and Miscellaneous declined. The disbursements rose from

Rs. 127 lakhs to Rs. 131 lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to increased expenditure under Education, Medical, and Civil Works. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 37.6 lakhs (of which Rs. 22.5 lakhs were in cash) against Rs. 36.4 lakhs in 1923-24.

5. **Taxation.**—The average incidence of taxation throughout the Presidency was 2 annas 9 pies a head per annum varying in different districts from 1 anna 4 pies to 9 annas 9 pies.

6. **Education.**—The expenditure rose by Rs. 46,000 to Rs. 29.9 lakhs, of which Government contributed Rs. 16.4 lakhs while contributions from other sources, school fees, and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 3 lakhs, Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 36 lakhs, respectively. District Boards from their own funds contributed Rs. 12.4 lakhs against an almost equal amount contributed by them in 1923-24. The number of upper and lower primary schools maintained and aided by District Boards rose from 40,859 to 41,490 of which 31,750 were boys' schools and 9,740 were girls' schools. The number of girls' schools declined by 164, but the number of pupils attending them increased by 5,130. Union boards continued to maintain the free primary schools started by them in previous years on the lines suggested by Mr. Biss, and the three schools started in the Shibpur union by the Bakarganj District Board are reported to have proved very successful. New schools of this type were started during the year at Astagharia (Burdwan), Khejurdaha (Hooghly), and Baguan (Howrah) and the 24 Parganas District Board sanctioned the establishment of one such school at Narayanpur and agreed to pay one-fourth of the maintenance charges. Buildings for two similar schools were constructed by the Pabna District. It is satisfactory to record even a small increase in the number of schools of this type. Technical and industrial education, as usual, continued to receive the special attention of District Boards. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division (Mr. Cook) sounds a note of warning here. He says: "Unfortunately the members of the committees have little knowledge of these crafts and have no standard up to which they should insist on the teaching being kept. The result is that the training stands in danger of becoming poor with the result that the finished product of the school, either as pupil or articles, is no better

than can be found anywhere in the bazar". The proposal for the establishment of a technical school at Krishnagar with a private donation of Rs. 1 lakh made further progress. The donors paid one-half of the promised donation and negotiation is going on with the owners of a private house in the town for the free gift of the house to accommodate the said school.

7. **Medical Relief and Public Health.**—The expenditure under these heads aggregated Rs. 18 lakhs against Rs. 17 lakhs of the preceding year. The increase is noticeable in most of the districts and was most marked in Midnapur, Burdwan and Bakarganj. Fifty-five new dispensaries were opened during the year and the total number of dispensaries maintained and aided were 463 and 326, respectively. Medical relief was, as usual, provided primarily through these institutions and also through a small number of homeopathic, kaviraji and hakimi dispensaries maintained or subsidized by District Boards. Arrangements were also made to provide medical relief in rural areas during epidemics by engaging temporary itinerant doctors who distributed medicines free, treated cases, disinfected wells and took measures to prevent the spread of cholera, small-pox, and other infectious diseases. Dispensaries were also maintained by some union boards. In some places dispensaries were opened to serve single unions; Bengal cannot yet afford so small a unit and it would probably be better for District Boards to encourage co-operation between a group of union boards in the maintenance of a larger dispensary with greater funds.

The District Board of Burdwan maintained 13 temporary fever dispensaries during the fever season while the Khulna District Board appointed a 'special malaria committee to suggest measures for changing the medical policy of the Board. The recommendation of the committee to establish subsidised doctors and kavirajes at six centres in the district was adopted by the Board with some modifications. A good many anti-malarial societies and private health associations worked during the year. They took preventive measures against malaria by cutting jungle, cleansing and cutting drains, filling up and kerosinising *dobas* and stagnant pools of water.

Besides the dispensaries maintained and aided by District Boards where there

were arrangements for the periodical treatment of kala-azar patients, special arrangements were made by most of the Boards for the treatment and prevention of the disease. Many out-centres and sub-centres were opened and supplied with requisite medicines and instruments. A good number of centres was also started by honorary workers and the Boards supplied them with medicines and apparatus free of charge. The doctors of many anti-malarial societies also treated kala-azar cases free of charge. But most noteworthy in this field was the action of the 24-Parganas District Board which set apart a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for combating kala-azar and malaria. The scheme of the Board, which was inaugurated during the year under review, has been fully elaborated and a committee formed with the Director of Public Health as President and the District Magistrate as Vice-President to see to its successful working. Forty-seven treatment centres have so far been established. The success of this scheme must depend mainly on the efficiency with which its working is supervised. Government are convinced that a necessary postulate to steady progress in the prevention of disease and the amelioration of health conditions in rural areas is the creation of a proper public health organization. The District Board of the 24-Parganas has made a notable advance in recognizing this principle which lies at the root of the amazing progress made in the United Kingdom in the last 50 years in combating disease, but a listless unintelligent staff will do little good, while it will discredit the idea of "public health organization" which Dr. Bentley has so vigorously, and in the opinion of Government so soundly, advocated for years past. A staff of Sub-Assistant Surgeons even though they may have had some training in preventive work, is apt to concentrate on the treatment of disease as the easier line of country but the 24-Parganas scheme, if it is to produce a lasting effect on the incidence of disease, must not aim primarily at the multiplication of dispensaries. It is the function of a public health organization to treat disease so to speak in the mass, whereas a hospital deals with individuals, and constant inspection, supervision and advice from men of wide vision and sympathy, with a gift for administration, will be necessary if full value is to be obtained from such a staff as local bodies can afford to employ.

The Governor in Council desires to congratulate District Boards on the valuable work they have done in providing for the treatment of kala-azar. Malaria is still the outstanding problem, but the former disease has during the last two or three years been consolidating the position it had gained and the rapid multiplication of treatment centres are essential. The District Boards of Midnapur, Hooghly, Howrah, Jessore, Khulna, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Bakarganj, Tippera, Noakhali, Pabna, Malda and Dinajpur, all did excellent work in treating kala-azar cases, while the work of the Naogaon centre in Rajshahi deserves special mention.

Serious epidemics of cholera broke out in several places, but the spread of the disease was checked by prompt action taken in the shape of disinfecting sources of water-supply and inoculating the people in the affected villages and their neighbourhood with anti-cholera vaccine supplied free of charge by the Public Health Department. This method of inoculation met with no opposition from the public and is said to have produced satisfactory results. In the 24-Parganas District a special staff consisting of five Sanitary Inspectors was lent by Government to combat cholera for some months during the epidemic season. A very severe epidemic in Dinajpur was brought under control by the energetic efforts of the District Health Officer.

There were outbreaks of small-pox in several districts. In all these cases measures were taken to check the progress of the disease. Free vaccination on the gang system was carried on in Rajshahi from 1,548 depôts, and it is reported that in consequence of this arrangement there were few deaths in the district from small-pox. Free vaccination by a paid staff was introduced during the year in Pabna. In the Bakarganj district the compulsory system of vaccination which had been introduced in the preceding year in the Kotwali thana was extended in a modified form to the other thanas of the district with a fair degree of success. It is reported that altogether 96,328 operations were performed, of which 90,310 were successful. The District Board of Rajshahi opened no less than 1,545 depôts for vaccination work. The work of this Board in its public health and medical branches deserves praise.

8. **Veterinary.**—The charges under this head increased from Rs. 1,71,500 to

Rs. 1,84,000, the increase being shared by many District Boards, notably by the Birbhum, Mymensingh, Chittagong and Rangpur District Boards. The expenditure decreased considerably in the Noakhali and Darjeeling districts. In the last year's resolution, adverse remarks were made on the veterinary policy of the Bankura District Board, the expenditure of which under this head fell from Rs. 6,000 in 1922-23 to Rs. 2,000 in 1923-24, although an epidemic of rinderpest broke out in the district. The expenditure of this Board during the year under review (Rs. 3,000) shows a slight increase, but it was inadequate as there was an abnormal increase in the number of rinderpest epidemics during the year which practically extended throughout the district and could not be properly attended to by the single veterinary assistant entertained by the Board. Cattle disease in an epidemic form broke out in several other districts where prompt measures were taken to check its progress. The veterinary assistants did good service and the utility of their operations was highly appreciated by the people. New veterinary dispensaries were opened in the Rampurhat Subdivision of the Birbhum district and at Rajbari in the Faridpur district and steps were being taken for the establishment of one at Tangail in Mymensingh, towards which the Santosh Wards Estate made a contribution of Rs. 7,000. The Khulna District Board, however, abolished the dispensaries at headquarters and utilized the services of the veterinary assistants merely in combating cattle epidemics in the rural areas. The Hooghly District Board abolished the post of one veterinary assistant at Sheoraphuli—a retrograde step which Government most strongly deprecate.

9. Civil Works.—The total expenditure under this head, which includes the sums spent on water-supply and drainage, rose from Rs. 60.4 lakhs to Rs. 62.7 lakhs. The principal items of expenditure under this head are Buildings, Communications, Water-supply and Establishment. The expenditure on the first and last items fell by Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 9,000 respectively, while there was an increase under Communications (Rs. 25,000) and Water-supply (Rs. 3,60,000). The increase under these two heads, however, was confined chiefly to "Original works" and amounted to Rs. 1,32,000 in the case of "Communications" and Rs. 3,50,000 in the case of

"Water-supply," while the charges for the maintenance of "Water-supply" rose by Rs. 10,000 only and those in the case of "Communications" showed a decrease of over one lakh. This tendency of the District Boards to incur new liabilities somewhat recklessly without making adequate provision for their old standing and essential obligations, specially those relating to communications, was noticed in the last year's resolution, and it is regrettable that no improvement is noticeable in this direction. The prosperity of the people depends to a great extent on trade facilities arising from good roads, and a District Board will be failing in one of its primary duties if roads are neglected.

Some District Boards have complained that considerable damage is done to their roads by a steady increase in motor traffic. Although they have to pay all the expenses for the upkeep of the roads they get nothing in the shape of an income from license fees. A Bill is now under the consideration of Government for authorising local bodies to levy a reasonable fee on motor traffic which is responsible for damage to roads maintained by these bodies.

As in the preceding years, the percentage of lapses over the budget allotment was the highest in the 24-Parganas district, although it declined from 30.5 in the preceding year to 24.0 in the year under review. No part of the allotment lapsed in Malda. The percentage decreased to a considerable extent in Midnapore and Bogra, while in Birbhum and Rajshahi it increased from 8.0 and 7 to 19.8 and 10.2 respectively. In Nadia and Tippera where there were no lapses in 1923-24, the allotments lapsed by 13.6 and 6.02 per cent.

10. Water-supply.—The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 6.3 lakhs to Rs. 9.9 lakhs. In view of the unusual drought of the year under review, Government desired that the major portion, if not the whole of the augmentation grant annually received by District Boards from Government, should be spent on rural water-supply. That the District Boards generally accepted this suggestion is evidenced by the fact that increased expenditure was incurred by most of them in this respect, specially by the District Boards of Burdwan, Midnapore, Birbhum, Bankura, Nadia, Pabna, Dacca, Howrah, Mymensingh and the 24-Parganas which spent a larger sum on water-supply than the amount of their

augmentation grants. The District Board of Burdwan took up the sinking of 216 masonry wells, out of which 126 were completed at a total cost of Rs. 95,338, while Rs. 22,543 was spent by the Asansol Local Board. A sum of Rs. 13,475 was also spent on repairing and clearing wells, besides a further sum of Rs. 2,251 handed over to Union Boards for repairing wells in their respective jurisdiction. All the Local Boards in Midnapore evinced great activity and energy in the execution of projects of water-supply and spent larger amounts than in the preceding year. In Birbhum 18 tanks were re-excavated and 7 wells were completed and 97 wells were in progress, for which a sum of Rs. 10,417 was disbursed during the year. The District Board also spent small sums on iron and bamboo tube-wells and granted loans to Union Boards and private individuals for the re-excavation of tanks. In the 24-Parganas district 319 tube-wells, 20 ring and 7 masonry wells were sunk during the year. The excavation of 8 tanks was completed and 6 tanks were re-excavated and the District Board agreed to grant loans to private individuals for the re-excavation of tanks. In Nadia 47 wells were constructed under the direct supervision of the District Engineer, out of which 16 wells were completed. Sixty-one wells were sunk by the several Local Boards under the new scheme of contribution under which the villagers constructed wells themselves and the Local Boards paid contributions to them. Rupees 29,253 were spent in Jessore on constructing 11 new tanks, 46 new masonry wells and 85 ring wells, and in Khulna 13 tanks, 41 wells and 121 ring wells were completed, besides 19 tanks and 2 masonry wells taken up but not completed during the year. The increase in the expenditure on water-supply was noticeable in Jalpaiguri and Rangpur and was mainly due to the sinking of a larger number of cement concrete ring wells throughout the districts. The Bogra District Board sank 37 tube wells and the Local Boards sank 177 ring wells in different parts of the district. In Dacca the construction of 64 wells and 11 tanks was completed and 107 wells and 8 tanks were undertaken. The Mymensingh District Board took up 254 masonry wells, 3 tiled wells, 24 tube wells, 93 ferro-concrete wells, 4 ring wells and 12 tanks and advanced a sum of Rs. 15,000 as loan to private individuals for excavation and re-excavation of tank. The Hooghly District Board

spent Rs. 17,148 in the sinking of tube wells, masonry wells and ring wells and placed contracts for the sinking of 100 tube wells. In Howrah a sum of Rs. 26,204 was spent on 26 deep-seated tube wells, 1 ring well and 10 tanks during the year, of which nearly Rs. 5,000 was paid to Union Boards for re-excavation of tanks. This Board as well as the District Boards of Jalpaiguri and the 24-Parganas, respectively, spent 64.2, 51.6, and 44.3 per cent. of their Public Works Cess receipts on water-supply. The Howrah District Board, however, spent beyond its means and its expenditure is said to have been dictated more by a desire for popularity than a just appreciation of the various needs of the district and of the best ways of supplying them. On the other hand, the expenditure declined considerably in the Bakarganj and Malda districts where the percentages fell from 24.2 and 39.0 in the previous year to 10.8 and 22.0 respectively. The decrease in the former is attributed to the failure of the Land Acquisition Department to give possession of the sites of tanks, while that in the latter has not been explained. There is a scarcity of good drinking water in all the districts in the Chittagong Division, specially in Noakhali, where no appreciable improvement can be effected owing to lack of funds and the unwillingness of the people to part with the proprietary and fishing rights in the tanks.

Tube wells continued to receive the special attention of several District Boards which took steps to popularise them. Owing to the increase in the number of tube wells in Howrah and the 24-Parganas the District Boards appointed expert whole-time officers to look after the wells in the different parts of the districts.

11. Closing Balance.—The year closed with an actual balance of Rs. 22.5 lakhs against Rs. 23.5 lakhs of the previous year. There were heavy balances in the Burdwan (Rs. 3,33,057), 24-Parganas (Rs. 2,90,573), Mymensingh (Rs. 2,27,323) and Midnapore (Rs. 2,09,317) districts. The large balance in Burdwan is attributed mainly to the excess income under "Cess receipts" which could not be budgeted for expenditure during the year. The heavy balance at the credit of the 24-Parganas District Board represented the unspent balance under "Education", "Medical" and "Civil Works" and included a sum of Rs. 64,000 on account of the non-payment of the interest of the Magrahat

drainage loan. The balances left by the Mymensingh and Midnapore districts have not been explained.

12. General Remarks.—Except in the cases of Midnapore where the work suffered to a great extent owing to the absence of a properly qualified District Engineer and Rangpur where party faction was rampant, the administration of District Boards by non-official Chairmen, so far as their funds permit, was on the whole satisfactory. Most of the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and members took keen interest in the discharge of their duties even at some sacrifice of their private affairs.

As in the previous years, all the District Boards were handicapped in initiating schemes of rural reconstruction for want of funds. The public constantly requires a higher standard in such matters as education and communications and such improvements can only be obtained by enhanced expenditure. The prevailing unhealthiness of the country, on the other hand, calls for greater attention to water-supply, sanitation and medical relief. If the Boards spend more money for these departments, they have to curtail their expenditure under other heads, their normal income being almost stationary. There seems no immediate prospect of the resources of District Boards being increased to any considerable extent. The only hope seems to be in the formation, throughout the districts, of union boards which, when they learn to impose taxes to meet the elementary needs of the villages, will be likely to bring some financial relief to District Boards.

In spite of their financial difficulties, the District Boards dealt energetically with malaria and kala-azar. Numerous centres for the treatment of malaria and kala-azar have been opened and in some districts anti-malarial societies on co-operative lines have been opened and the Boards have given grants to assist their work. If these societies are encouraged by District Boards providing for careful and constant supervision over their work, much can be expected from them towards the eradication of malaria and kala-azar.

A noticeable feature of the administration of District Boards during the year was the great interest taken by them in improving the water-supply in rural areas. Increased expenditure was incurred in this connection by most of the District Boards, and they seem to have realised the fact that the provision of

water-supply in the villages is their paramount duty. They should however at the same time be careful that their desire to respond to the popular outcry is not carried too far, i.e., beyond what they can afford.

The Governor in Council desires particularly to express his appreciation of the good work done by the following gentlemen and to thank them for their services:—

Chairmen of District Boards.

Raja Moni Lal Singh Roy, C.I.E.,
Burdwan.
Rai Abinash Chandra Banerjee Bahadur, Birbhum.
Babu Satish Chandra Mukherji, Hooghly.
Rai Bama Charan Roy Bahadur, Bankura.
Rai Ashutosh Bose Bahadur, Howrah.
Babu Sasi Sekhar Basu, 24-Parganas.
Rai Biswambhar Roy Bahadur, Nadia.
Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi, K.C.I.E., Murshidabad.
Babu Bijay Krishna Mitra, Jessore.
Rai Amrita Lal Raha Bahadur, Khulna.
Babu Kshitish Chandra Guha, Dacca.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ismail, Mymensingh.
Maulvi Alimuzzaman Chaudhury, Faridpur.
Maulvi Syed Maqbul Hossain, Chittagong.
Maulvi Abdul Karim, Tippera.
Maulvi Abdul Gofran, Noakhali.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Emdaduddin Ahmed, Rajshahi.
Rai Saheb Panchanan Mazumdar, Malda.

Vice-Chairmen of District Boards.

Rai Tara Prasanna Mukherji Bahadur, Burdwan.
Babu Bhupati Bhusan Mukherji, Birbhum.
Babu Amaresh Chandra Mukherji, Bankura.
Babu Tarak Nath Mukherji, Hooghly.
Mr. S. P. Roy, Howrah.
Babu Jogesh Chandra Sen, 24-Parganas.
Babu Jotindra Nath Sarkar, Nadia.
Babu Bijoy Gopal Bose, Jessore.
Babu Jatindra Nath Ghosh, Khulna.
Maulvi Ekramul Huq, Murshidabad.
Maulvi Sahabuddin Ahmed, Mymensingh.
Babu Krishna Das Roy, Faridpur.
Maulvi Syed Hossainaly, Bakarganj.
Babu Khirode Chandra Roy, Chittagong.
Babu Prasanna Kumar Chakrabarty, Tippera.

Babu Monmohan Kanjilal, Noakhali.
 Maulvi Mobarak Ali Khan, Rajshahi.
 Babu Joy Govinda Guha, Jalpaiguri.
 Maulvi Tabarak Ali, Rangpur.
 Dr. Jogendra Chandra Chaudhury, Bogra.

*Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of
 Local Boards.*

Babu Bankim Chandra Bhaumik, Chairman, Tamuluk.
 Babu Mohini Mohan Das, Chairman, Ghatal.
 Babu Charu Chandra Mukherji, Chairman, Howrah Sadar.
 Maulvi Wahedul Huq, Chairman, Ulu-beria.
 Rai Basanta Kumar Neogi Bahadur, Chairman, Bankura Sadar.
 Babu Debendra Nath Goswami, Vice-Chairman, Bankura Sadar.
 Babu Ram Narain Hazra, Chairman, Vishnupur.
 Babu Debendra Nath Chakrabartty, Vice-Chairman, Vishnupur.
 Babu Sidheswar Banerji, Chairman, Barrackpore.
 Babu Rash Behary Mondal, Chairman, Baraset.
 Lieutenant Syed Mohammad Hossain, Chairman, Tangail.
 Maulvi Mohammad Abdus Samad, Chairman, Jamalpur.
 Rai Hira Lal Maulik Bahadur, Chairman, Madaripur.
 Maulvi Abdul Qader, Chairman, Gopalganj.
 Maulvi Ahmedali Mridha, Vice-Chairman, Goalundo.
 Babu Devi Charan Roy Chaudhury, Chairman, Bakarganj Sadar.
 Maulvi Abdul Waheb Khan, Vice-Chairman, Bakarganj Sadar.
 Khan Sahib Maulvi Efazuddin Ahmed, Chairman, Bhola.
 Babu Ramesh Chandra De, Vice-Chairman, Patuakhali.
 Babu Kumud Nath Datta, Chairman, Boalia.
 Maulvi Kazi Jasimuddin, Chairman, Nator.
 Maulvi Tarip Muhammad, Chairman, Naogaon.

Babu Lalit Mohan Saha, Chairman, Sadar, Pabna.

Babu Hemanta Kumar Sarkar, Vice-Chairman, Sadar, Pabna.

Babu Joges Prosanna Bahaduri, Chairman, Serajganj.

Maulvi Khaliluddin Talukdar, Vice-Chairman, Serajganj.

Members of District Boards.

Babu Amrita Ranjan Mukharji, Birbhum.

Mr. K. B. De, Bankura.

Babu Abinash Chandra Chaudhury, Bankura.

Dr. Caleb Davies, Bankura.

Babu Amarendra Nath Ghosh, Mymensingh.

Rai Bahadur Kamini Kumar Roy, Faridpur.

Rai Bahadur R. M. Lahiri (since deceased), Faridpur.

Babu A. K. Sen, Faridpur.

Maulvi Shuh Abdul Mannan, Faridpur.

Maulvi Daliluddin Ahmed, Faridpur.

Babu Aswini Kumar Das Gupta, Bakarganj.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hemayetuddin Ahmed, Bakarganj.

Maulvi Rahim Baksh Salem, Bakarganj.

Rai Syama Charan Simlai Bahadur, Bakarganj.

Babu Bireswar Sur, Bakarganj.

Maulvi Shah Abdur Rauf, Rangpur.

Mr. C. J. Sagrandi, Rangpur.

Babu Baroda Gobinda Chaki, Rangpur.

Babu Pratap Chandra Roy, Rangpur.

Babu Hama Lall Ghosh, Rangpur.

Babu Joges Chandra Sarkar, Rangpur.

Munshi Nasimajjaman Talukdar, Bogra.

Khan Sahib Maulvi Moazzem Ali Khan, Pabna.

Maulvi Md. Abdul Majid, Pabna.

Maulvi A. M. Abdul Hamid, Pabna.

Babu Mahila Ranjan Sarkar, Pabna.

Babu Atul Chandra Bhattacharjee, Pabna.

Maulvi Aftabuddin Ahmed, Pabna.

Babu Ashutosh Misra, Malda.

Babu Ram Ranjan Lahiri, Malda.

Dr. Sarashi Lal Sarkar, Malda.

Maulvi Abul Hyat Khan Chaudhury, Malda.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

FORM No. I (A).

Statement showing the constitution of District Boards in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1924-25.

Serial No.	Name of District Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Particulars about Chairman.				Number of Members.								Total number of meetings held including those specified in columns 19 and 20.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 18 which proved abortive for want of a quorum.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 18 which were adjourned.	Average percentage of officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of non-officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of Europeans present at each meeting.
					Elected non-official.	Elected official.	Nominated non-official.	Nominated official.	European.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Indians.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
BURDWAN DIVISION.																						
1	Burdwan	...	2,069	1,343,185	1	...	...	...	5	8	7	18	4	14	3	15	12	...	...	34.33	70.83	83.33
2	Birbhum	...	1,751	898,055	1	...	...	...	5	5	16	24	3	21	...	24	10	...	...	70.83	70.83	83.33
3	Bankura	...	2,011	911,187	1	...	...	...	5	5	16	24	3	21	...	24	10	...	...	70.83	70.83	83.33
4	Medinipur	...	5,020	2,515,071	1	...	...	...	5	5	22	33	5	37	...	33	20	...	...	70.83	70.83	83.33
5	Hoojly	...	1,150	900,802	1	...	...	...	5	5	14	30	5	25	...	25	13	...	...	70.83	70.83	83.33
6	Howrah	...	518	778,893	1	...	...	...	5	5	12	18	3	15	...	18	10	...	...	71.93	71.93	83.33
Divisional total			13,784	7,421,003	6	...	...	...	22	28	67	147	24	123	0	132	63	...	2	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																						
7	24-Parganas	...	4,855	1,980,775	1	...	...	...	5	5	20	30	5	35	...	30	24	...	1	...	61.2	77.5
8	Nadia	...	5,754	1,910,704	1	...	...	...	5	5	19	29	5	34	...	29	15	...	...	70.83	70.83	83.33
9	Murshidabad	...	2,721	1,182,083	1	...	...	...	4	5	18	27	4	31	...	26	14	...	...	66.0	77.5	83.33
10	Jessore	...	2,904	1,700,024	1	...	...	...	4	10	16	30	0	24	...	24	19	...	...	66.0	77.5	83.33
11	Kalcutta	...	2,400	1,415,513	0	...	...	...	3	5	10	24	3	31	...	34	17	...	...	68.0	67.0	83.33
Divisional Total			15,041	7,679,800	5	...	...	...	21	30	80	140	23	117	5	135	80	...	1	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.																						
12	Dacca	...	2,723	2,075,015	1	...	...	...	5	5	22	33	5	38	...	30	10	...	...	68.2	67.0	83.33
13	Mymensingh	...	5,200	4,710,000	1	...	...	...	5	5	22	33	5	37	...	31	17	...	1	...	70.83	77.5
14	Rajshahi	...	2,370	2,200,200	1	...	...	...	5	5	20	30	5	35	...	29	17	...	...	66.0	77.5	83.33
15	Dakshin	...	3,942	2,560,840	1	...	...	...	5	5	20	30	5	35	...	29	20	...	1	...	66.0	77.5
Divisional Total			16,034	12,450,083	4	...	...	...	18	24	84	126	19	107	8	118	70	...	2	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																						
16	Chittagong	...	2,487	1,811,420	1	...	...	...	5	5	20	30	5	35	...	29	20	...	...	66.0	77.5	83.33
17	Cooper's	...	2,500	2,743,073	1	...	...	...	5	5	20	30	5	35	...	29	15	...	...	66.0	77.5	83.33
18	South Hill	...	1,515	1,472,786	1	...	...	...	4	4	16	24	4	20	...	24	16	...	...	66.0	77.5	83.33
Divisional Total			6,502	5,827,280	3	...	...	...	14	14	56	84	14	70	4	80	50	1	10	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION.																						
19	Rajshahi	...	2,611	1,455,037	1	...	...	...	4	5	18	27	5	32	...	26	15	...	...	62	77.5	83.33
20	Dinajpur	...	3,940	1,887,028	1	...	...	...	4	5	18	27	5	32	...	27	22	...	...	72.4	77.5	83.33
21	Siliguri	...	2,925	1,011,710	1	...	...	...	5	13	22	37	4	41	...	36	19	...	...	70.83	77.5	83.33
22	Rangpur	...	3,181	2,482,282	1	...	...	...	5	22	22	51	4	55	...	41	14	...	...	70.83	77.5	83.33
23	Barisal	...	1,101	1,032,300	1	...	...	...	3	3	12	18	3	15	...	18	20	...	...	66.0	77.5	83.33
24	Patna	...	1,872	1,311,038	1	...	...	...	3	3	10	24	4	20	...	24	18	...	...	66.0	77.5	83.33
25	Madda	...	1,892	855,850	1	...	...	...	3	12	15	35	3	40	...	33	10	...	...	66.0	77.5	83.33
26	Darjeeling	...	1,164	254,046	...	...	...	1	5	6	11	20	5	16	...	11	7	...	...	64	67.0	83.33
Divisional Total			10,097	10,195,204	7	...	...	1	30	71	78	170	34	165	25	154	125	...	2	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			72,408	43,502,100	25	...	...	1	105	177	384	676	114	562	51	625	427	1	17	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1923-24.			62,902	43,011,110	25	...	...	1	105	177	384	676	113	548	51	612	424	1	18	...	...	...

Act III (No. 1) of 1925.

FORM I (B).

Statement showing the constitution of Local Boards in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1924-25.

Name of Local Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Particulars about Chairman.				Number of members.										Total number of meetings held including those specified in columns 19 and 20.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 19 which proved abortive for want of a quorum.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 19 which were adjourned in column 19.	Average percentage of officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of non-officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of all members present at each meeting.
				Elected non-official.	Elected official.	Nominated non-official.	Nominated official.	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Official.	Non-official.	Europeans.	Indians.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
BRIDGWAY DIVISION.																							
Burdwan.																							
Sadar ..		1,238	55,110	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	15	..	15	..	15	11	..	..	87.60	84.20	85.8
Assam ..		664	562,929	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	10	10	..	10	..	10	16	..	..	85.35	84.40	82.3
Calcutta ..		354	227,816	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	12	..	..	92.25	83.12	86.4
Calcutta ..		412	197,530	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	14	..	..	48.45	48.45	52.0
Total ..		2,668	1,348,186	2	3	..	..	..	3	11	28	42	3	39	4	36	58	2	1	..	..	..
Barisal.																							
Sadar ..		1,108	485,109	1	8	8	11	..	11	..	11	12	61.5	61.5	61.5
Barisal ..		645	352,486	1	3	3	9	..	9	..	9	12	64.1	64.1	64.1
Total ..		1,751	838,595	2	11	11	20	..	20	..	20	24
Bombay.																							
Sadar ..		1,917	669,030	1	..	..	..	..	1	7	10	18	1	17	..	18	11	..	..	61.41	62.03	63.18
Vadodra ..		684	295,487	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	6	12	1	11	..	12	13	..	..	50.4	60.9	60.8
Total ..		2,601	964,517	2	2	13	16	30	2	28	..	30	24
Madras.																							
Sadar ..		2,006	508,695	1	..	..	..	..	3	7	20	30	4	26	..	30	10	..	..	50.0	56.1	55.6
Madras ..		1,175	850,134	1	..	..	..	..	1	8	16	16	..	13	..	16	11	..	..	38.4	45.6	44.8
Madras ..		837	618,225	1	..	..	..	..	10	16	27	27	..	27	..	27	22	..	7	46.5	54.9	54.2
Madras ..		6,846	687,524	1	..	..	..	..	16	24	40	40	..	40	..	40	12	..	..	71.9	43.8	60.8
Madras ..		3,435	235,493	1	..	..	..	..	7	14	21	21	..	21	..	21	12	..	..	62.3	62.3	62.3
Total ..		5,058	2,695,071	5	6	35	79	117	19	107	..	117	67	4	7
Coimbatore.																							
Sadar ..		428	275,964	1	..	..	..	..	1	7	16	24	1	23	..	24	8	..	..	75.0	77.5	80.7
Coimbatore ..		825	347,195	1	..	..	..	..	2	7	16	24	2	22	..	24	10	..	..	33.8	66.2	66.2
Coimbatore ..		401	276,640	1	..	..	..	..	2	7	16	24	2	22	..	24	9	..	..	54.5	54.5	52.7
Total ..		1,159	900,802	3	3	22	47	72	3	69	..	72	27
Hyderabad.																							
Sadar ..		182	302,267	1	..	..	..	..	1	8	10	15	1	14	..	15	14	..	..	42.85	69.64	66.6
Hyderabad ..		358	476,020	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	10	15	1	14	..	15	12	..	..	58.33	83.33	80.0
Total ..		518	778,287	2	2	12	20	30	2	28	..	30	26
Divisional Total ..		13,784	7,421,093	15	3	16	93	190	305	20	285	4	301	223	4	8
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																							
At Parganas.																							
Sadar ..		1,241	705,505	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	20	20	..	20	..	20	18	..	..	69.0	69.7	69.7
Madras ..		1,168	590,203	1	..	..	..	..	10	2	12	12	..	12	..	12	11	..	..	65.5	65.5	65.5
Madras ..		371	206,824	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	4	4	..	4	..	4	12	..	..	65.7	65.7	65.7
Madras ..		1,922	419,996	1	..	..	..	..	3	7	10	12	..	12	..	12	12	..	..	78.8	78.8	78.8
Madras ..		159	28,247	1	12
Total ..		4,356	1,940,775	3	..	2	1	26	44	68	1	67	..	68	62
Madras.																							
Sadar ..		890	282,005	1	..	..	..	..	9	5	14	14	1	13	..	14	8	..	..	50.0	71.7	70.2
Madras ..		437	213,159	1	..	..	..	..	4	10	15	15	..	15	..	15	11	..	..	72.09	72.09	72.09
Madras ..		591	426,042	1	..	..	..	..	5	7	11	11	..	11	..	11	12	..	..	68.8	68.8	68.8
Madras ..		623	281,664	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	12	1	11	..	12	9	..	..	62.85	80.08	76.13
Madras ..		407	168,574	1
Total ..		2,764	1,281,444	5	18	25	63	63	2	61	..	63	46

Art III (B. C.) of 1925.

FORM 1 (B)—continued.

Statement showing the constitution of Local Boards in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1924-25—continued

Serial No.	Name of Local Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Particulars about Chairman.				Number of members.								Total number of meetings held including those specified in columns 19 and 20.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 18 which proved abortive for want of quorum.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 18 which were adjourned.	Average percentage of officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of non-officials present at each meeting.
					Elected non-official.	Elected official.	Nominated non-official.	Nominated official.	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Indians.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
PRINCIPALITY																					
Division—Mysore.																					
Mysore.																					
39	Sadar ..		799	442,041	1	..	..	..	..	8	16	24	..	34	..	24	6	..	..	..	..
40	Kandi ..		468	269,025	1	..	..	..	..	4	10	16	..	16	..	16	12	..	..	..	..
41	Jangipur ..		506	300,863	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	..	12	..	12	8	..	..	..	..
42	Lalbagh ..		848	161,161	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	..	12	..	12	6	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		2,121	1,192,089	4	..	..	..	..	21	42	68	..	63	..	63	32	..	..	..	..
Jessore.																					
33	Sadar ..		765	440,214	1	..	..	..	..	6	12	14	1	18	..	19	12	..	1	76.00	67.12
34	Bongson ..		644	276,440	1	..	..	..	..	6	8	10	..	15	..	13	11	..	..	..	..
35	Naraj ..		463	356,897	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	10	..	12	..	12	17	..	1	..	..
36	Magura ..		433	282,240	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	12	..	12	..	12	10	..	..	..	..
37	Benichah ..		559	349,193	1	..	..	..	..	6	10	16	..	15	..	15	7	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		2,904	1,700,924	4	..	1	..	..	26	48	78	1	72	..	73	57	2	4	..	..
Kauma.																					
38	Sadar ..		760	472,890	1	..	..	..	..	6	12	18	..	18	..	18	6	..	..	..	..
39	Banthal ..		723	427,299	1	..	..	..	..	6	12	18	..	18	..	18	6	..	..	..	..
40	Sarkhira ..		903	535,326	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	13	23	1	21	..	22	8	..	..	..
	Total ..		2,406	1,435,515	3	..	..	..	..	1	18	39	58	1	57	..	58	23	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..		16,041	7,681,639	11	..	3	..	..	118	206	323	5	320	..	320	220	..	..	..	..
DAKKA DIVISION.																					
Dacca.																					
41	Sadar ..		1,320	660,273	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	12	18	2	16	..	16	12	..	..	..
42	Narayanganj ..		966	399,359	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	12	2	10	..	12	12	..	..	..
43	Munshiganj ..		218	682,876	1	..	..	..	..	2	9	7	18	2	15	..	14	12	..	1	..
44	Manikganj ..		509	492,407	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	9	1	8	..	9	17	..	..	..
	Total ..		2,723	2,976,915	4	..	..	..	..	6	18	39	57	5	49	..	57	59	..	1	..
Mymensingh.																					
45	Sadar ..		1,845	1,249,066	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	14	21	1	20	..	21	12	..	..	..
46	Tangail ..		1,086	1,071,258	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	14	21	1	20	..	21	9	..	..	..
47	Jamshpur ..		1,266	844,170	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	12	18	2	16	..	18	11	..	..	..
48	Netrakona ..		1,137	709,803	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	10	15	3	13	..	15	14	..	1	..
49	Kishoreganj ..		983	686,849	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	12	18	1	17	..	18	14	..	..	..
	Total ..		6,299	4,710,969	5	..	..	..	..	6	25	62	83	7	86	..	91	60	..	1	..
Faridpur.																					
50	Sadar ..		637	507,395	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	11	18	1	17	..	18	6	..	1	100
51	Gomastoga ..		443	315,811	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	..	15	..	15	11	..	..	..	..
52	Madaripur ..		791	600,402	1	..	..	..	..	1	8	12	21	1	20	..	21	13	..	..	..
53	Gopalganj ..		664	475,039	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	10	15	1	14	..	15	5	..	..	..
	Total ..		2,270	2,200,250	4	..	..	..	..	3	24	42	69	3	66	..	69	38	1	1	..
Baharaguri.																					
54	Sadar ..		1,295	995,066	1	..	..	..	..	9	18	27	..	27	..	28	12	..	..	..	..
55	Devnagar ..		1,039	686,058	1	..	..	..	..	7	14	21	..	21	..	21	12	..	..	..	..
56	Patuakhali ..		1,521	921,677	1	..	..	..	..	6	12	18	..	18	..	18	12	..	..	..	..
57	Sitola ..		798	358,028	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	..	12	..	12	8	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		4,642	2,659,849	4	..	..	..	..	29	62	78	..	78	1	77	44	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..		16,094	12,459,983	17	..	..	..	..	15	93	189	397	18	370	1	396	194	1	3	..

FORM I(B)—concluded.

Statement showing the constitution of Local Boards in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1924-25—concluded.

Serial No.	Name of Local Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Particulars about Chairman.				Number of members.										Total number of meetings held including those specified in column 19 and 20.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 18 which proved abortive for want of quorum.	Number of meetings out of the total in column 18 which were adjourned.	Average percentage of officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of non-officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of all members present at each meeting.
					Elected non-official.	Elected official.	Nominated non-official.	Nominated official.	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Official.	Non-official.	European.	Indians.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																								
Chittagong.																								
10	Sadar ..		1,013.18	1,327,577	1	..	..	..	1	6	14	21	1	20	..	21	7	..	..	71.42	72.78	76.18
11	Dak's Bazar ..		878.62	283,846	1	..	..	..	1	2	0	3	2	8	..	9	9	..	1	66.5	77.7	76.8
	Total ..		2,487	1,611,422	2	..	..	..	2	8	20	30	3	28	..	30	10	2	1	..	..	..
Tripura.																								
40	Sadar ..		1,229	1,319,497	1	..	..	..	4	5	11	20	4	18	..	20	11	8	..	9.09	50.56	42.27
41	Brahmanbaria ..		727	751,546	1	..	..	..	3	3	10	15	3	12	..	15	9	..	..	77.77	67.87	69.68
42	Chandpur ..		904	672,081	1	..	..	..	2	2	8	12	2	10	..	12	12	..	..	87.50	66.6	61.08
	Total ..		2,960	2,743,073	3	..	..	..	9	10	29	47	9	38	..	47	32	..	..	..	..	..
Nonchali.																								
43	Sadar ..		1,176	1,085,721	1	..	..	..	..	6	14	20	..	20	..	20	8	..	..	..	58.63	58.63
44	Paul ..		839	377,063	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	..	12	..	12	10	..	..	46.66	46.66	46.66
	Total ..		1,815	1,462,784	2	..	..	..	..	10	22	32	..	32	..	32	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..		6,562	5,627,291	7	..	..	..	11	27	71	109	11	98	..	109	67	6	3	..	..	..
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																								
Rajshahi.																								
45	Sadar ..		889.5	534,063	1	..	..	..	1	8	12	18	3	18	..	18	8	..	..	75.76	81.56	81.25
46	Rator ..		851.0	372,117	1	..	..	..	1	4	10	15	1	14	..	15	11	..	..	9.09	42.9	49.3
47	Kaogaon ..		860	565,837	1	..	..	..	1	4	10	15	1	14	..	15	11	..	..	27.27	62.83	60
	Total ..		2,511	1,467,037	3	..	..	..	3	12	32	43	5	43	..	48	30	..	..	38.51	66.66	66.55
Dinajpur.																								
48	Sadar ..		1,602	667,424	1	..	..	..	..	8	12	18	..	18	..	18	7	..	..	..	47.46	67.46
49	Thakurgaon ..		1,371	551,488	1	..	..	..	1	4	10	15	1	14	..	15	13	..	1	38.46	57.69	58.41
50	Balrampur ..		1,177	448,476	1	..	..	..	..	4	6	12	..	12	..	12	7	..	..	44.76	64.76	64.76
	Total ..		3,940	1,667,388	3	..	..	..	1	14	30	45	1	44	..	45	27	..	1	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri.																								
51	Alipur Duar ..		1,081	248,831	1	..	..	..	3	6	..	9	3	6	..	7	8	1	..	50.0	56.83	55.56
Koochbehar.																								
52	Sadar ..		1,132	666,699	1	..	..	..	..	8	6	18	2	16	..	18	17	1	..	44	50.38	46.25
53	Gaibandha ..		788.7	678,998	1	..	..	..	1	7	4	12	1	11	..	12	14	..	..	55	44.62	46.25
54	Kurigram ..		917	603,020	1	..	..	..	1	6	6	12	1	11	..	12	10	..	..	75	61.36	62.5
55	Nupur ..		840	610,016	1	..	..	..	1	10	1	12	1	11	..	12	11	..	..	86	40.40	40.17
	Total ..		2,464.7	2,462,727	4	..	..	..	5	21	18	54	5	49	..	54	58	8	..	63.6	40.25	40.64
Bohara.																								
56	West L. Board ..		780	492,209	1	..	..	..	..	5	10	15	2	13	..	15	5	..	..	10	81.5	64.6
57	East L. Board ..		832	552,397	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	1	11	..	12	8	..	..	63.6	67.9	58.8
	Total ..		1,401	1,044,606	2	..	..	..	..	9	18	27	3	24	..	27	13	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna.																								
58	Pabna Sadar ..		780	537,491	1	..	..	..	..	6	12	18	..	16	..	18	10	..	..	30.7	75.5	75.5
59	Beraiganj ..		880	507,142	1	..	..	..	..	6	12	18	1	17	..	18	10	..	..	62.03	62.03	62.03
	Total ..		1,670	1,044,633	2	..	..	..	..	12	24	36	1	33	..	36	20	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling.																								
60	Kurseong ..		498	147,458	..	1	..	..	2	13	..	15	5	13	7	9	11	..	..	63.6	48.3	47.1
61	Kalimpong ..		412	50,516	..	1	..	..	3	7	..	10	3	7	4	6	8	..	..	68.7	76.6	70.0
62	Chingari ..		253	76,774	..	1	..	..	2	10	..	12	2	10	5	7	8	1	..	68.7	68.7	66.2
	Total ..		1,164	282,748	..	3	..	..	5	30	..	37	8	30	16	22	25	1	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..		15,309	8,546,710	16	3	..	..	20	115	122	267	26	231	18	239	184	5	1	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..		60,689	41,927,008	73	6	3	..	64	446	783	1,307	80	1,387	23	1,275	889	17	23	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1923-24.		68,100.7	42,698,952	78	6	3	..	69	455	788	1,307	86	1,391	32	1,275	928	26	26	..	..	..

Act III (B.O.) of 1985.

FORM

Statement showing the income of District Boards in the

Serial No.	Name of District Board.	Closing balance of last year.	I.—Land Revenue.			VI.—Local Rates.				XII.—Interest.				XVII.—Law and Justice.
			Revenue due to Canals.	Other land revenue receipts.	Total.	Local rate.	Village service fund.	Other receipts from local rates.	Total.	For education purposes.	For medical purposes.	For other purposes.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BURDWAN DIVISION.														
1	Burdwan	Rs. 2,80,686	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 2,80,686	Rs. 8,16,295	..	..	8,16,295	..	..	2,419	2,419	71
2	Birbhum	92,478	..	..	92,478	1,58,402	..	..	1,58,402	..	..	723	723	12
3	Bankura	75,973	..	471	76,444	79,557	..	..	79,557	..	..	..	..	..
4	Midnapore	4,66,677	..	..	4,66,677	6,80,088	..	172	6,80,260	..	..	6,244	6,244	24
5	Hugli	15,018	..	..	15,018	1,81,004	..	185	1,81,189	..	..	500	500	13
6	Howrah	1,26,564	..	491	1,27,055	84,789	..	..	84,789	..	5,846	636	6,481	..
	Divisional Total ..	10,20,780	..	962	10,21,742	20,06,315	..	2,357	20,08,672	..	5,846	10,530	16,875	180
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.														
7	24-Parganas	4,74,273	..	1,771	4,76,044	5,10,848	..	46,554	5,57,402	..	2,842	2,041	5,221	15
8	Nulka	41,816	..	1,268	43,084	1,06,984	..	..	1,06,984	..	..	43	43	81
9	Murshidabad	48,102	..	2,574	50,676	1,75,682	..	..	1,75,682	..	..	890	890	127
10	Jessore	1,82,516	..	7,662	1,90,178	2,24,812	..	57	2,24,869	..	601	2,054	2,655	1,069
11	Khulna	93,624	..	1,823	95,447	2,55,679	..	..	2,55,679	..	..	2,300	2,300	24
	Divisional Total ..	7,90,580	..	15,099	8,05,679	13,40,856	..	46,621	14,07,477	2,842	3,551	10,420	16,813	1,522
DACCA DIVISION.														
12	Dacca	1,73,097	..	..	1,73,097	2,97,932	..	..	2,97,932	..	1,268	2,412	4,675	140
13	Mymensingh	4,04,526	..	..	4,04,526	9,06,991	..	..	9,06,991	..	560	2,511	3,171	329
14	Faridpur	97,785	..	951	98,736	2,41,912	..	..	2,41,912	..	..	2,444	2,444	229
15	Rajshahi	34,855	..	..	34,855	5,07,478	..	..	5,07,478	..	..	2,094	2,094	723
	Divisional Total ..	7,10,768	..	951	7,11,719	17,46,253	..	..	17,46,253	660	1,268	14,561	18,384	1,292
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.														
16	Chittagong	78,594	..	..	78,594	2,12,321	..	..	2,12,321	..	..	1,413	1,413	..
17	Tippah	1,24,728	..	..	1,24,728	2,66,074	..	..	2,66,074	..	..	1,424	1,424	192
18	Naushahi	1,07,660	..	4,128	1,11,788	2,58,798	..	..	2,58,798	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	3,10,981	..	4,128	3,15,109	7,17,693	..	..	7,17,693	..	..	2,837	2,837	182
RAJSHAH DIVISION.														
19	Rajshahi	65,080	..	..	65,080	3,40,646	..	..	3,40,646	..	..	2,161	2,161	..
20	Bhawalpur	1,42,920	..	..	1,42,920	3,18,338	..	..	3,18,338	..	..	124	124	..
21	Jalpaiguri	1,22,261	..	..	1,22,261	2,35,191	..	..	2,35,191	..	..	2,700	2,700	..
22	Rangpur	98,140	..	1,507	99,647	3,51,120	..	..	3,51,120	..	..	580	580	20
23	Bohara	64,331	..	..	64,331	1,27,101	..	..	1,27,101	..	..	1,806	1,806	262
24	Palna	1,14,901	..	..	1,14,901	1,75,132	..	1,754	1,76,886	..	..	120	120	..
25	Malda	44,756	..	..	44,756	1,18,688	..	..	1,18,688	..	..	..	..	..
26	Darjeeling	94,975	..	..	94,975	50,312	..	..	50,312	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	7,48,887	..	1,507	7,50,394	17,12,473	..	1,754	17,14,227	..	..	7,181	7,181	222
	GRAND TOTAL ..	35,81,441	..	22,641	36,04,082	75,43,592	..	50,789	75,94,381	2,402	10,000	47,479	61,541	3,968
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1925-26.	26,51,123	..	24,441	26,75,564	73,32,343	..	45,733	73,78,076	3,375	9,831	42,165	56,871	5,794

*Revised figures.

No. 11.

Muzrai Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1925.

XVII—Police.				XIX—Education.										
Receipts under Treasury Act.	Other items.	Total.	School fees.					Contributions.			Miscellaneous.			Total.
			Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	From Govt. ment.	Other contribu- tions.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of books.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,652 224 1,876 1,887	30 635 1,886	1,988 828 1,431 9,773	1,670 .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	6,750 2,048 6,888 706	.. 32	8,320 32 2,048 706	40,700 47,141 85,919 1,17,864 32,862 26,310	210 200 .. 181 .. 60	40,919 47,341 86,119 1,17,965 32,862 26,359	.. .. .. 1,042	207 .. 10 49	207 .. 10 49	40,446 47,373 49,972 1,26,786 32,711 26,365
12,683	2,567	15,420	1,570	..	16,387	32	17,880	8,02,714	651	8,03,365	..	1,308	1,308	8,22,662
10,042 3,136 10,629 17,693 1,631	685 57 104 1,767 840	10,727 31,258 10,533 19,456 2,300	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	307 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	307	47,280 43,023 34,065 50,000 43,848	1,719 24,000 48	48,999 67,022 34,065 50,048 43,896	.. .. .. .. ..	11 516 3 205 3,460	11 516 3 205 3,460	49,817 68,538 34,068 50,051 47,356
11,077	3,262	80,260	..	..	307	..	307	2,18,855	26,766	2,45,621	..	4,285	4,285	2,50,213
640 1,300 11,774	.. 84 641 239	849 28,981 9,042 12,013	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	949 3,084 .. ..	.. 187	949 3,271	1,11,785 1,00,239 78,849 1,13,566	.. 54	1,11,785 1,00,293 78,849 1,13,566	.. .. .. ..	993 17,381 467 270	993 17,381 467 270	1,13,037 1,70,944 77,116 1,13,842
56,214	964	67,778	..	..	4,033	187	4,220	4,52,239	54	4,52,293	..	19,017	19,017	4,75,530
2,804 1,672 12,492	26 14 1,158	5,820 1,686 13,650	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1,258 .. ..	.. .. ..	1,258	70,923 1,09,522 73,620	.. 288 ..	70,923 1,09,810 73,620	.. 4,846 ..	221 58 14	221 58 14	76,403 1,14,714 73,634
19,366	1,198	21,166	..	..	1,258	..	1,268	2,00,005	288	2,00,393	4,846	293	6,189	2,06,760
18,619 3,124 33,429 2,061 8,442 23,828 13,907 5,164	91 353 387 22 78 186 638 8	18,700 31,497 33,426 16,983 8,538 13,014 20,346 5,176	2,636 .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	616 412 780 3,509 8,826 175 2,872	170 64	3,423 312 780 3,509 3,712 175 2,872	56,252 50,267 44,817 67,558 49,413 49,071 28,793 26,724	.. 200 1,090 176 .. 50 50 ..	56,252 50,027 45,847 67,713 49,413 49,721 28,853 26,724	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	3,371 252 54 150 1,199 429 220 ..	3,371 252 54 150 1,199 429 220 ..	63,045 60,191 46,681 91,482 53,724 50,355 32,354 26,724
14,114	1,751	1,62,800	2,636	..	12,080	256	14,972	4,01,875	1,075	4,02,950	..	5,044	5,044	4,24,660
12,779	9,732	8,27,502	4,206	..	34,085	475	38,746	16,35,748	29,324	16,65,082	4,846	30,987	35,833	17,34,061
2,00,043	9,935	3,08,978	4,258	..	36,187	383	40,778	16,52,888	30,643	16,83,531	2,843	21,880	24,723	17,49,040

FORM

Statement showing the income of District Boards in the

XX—Medical.											XXI—Scientific and other income.					
Serial number.	Name of District Board.	Hospital and dispensary receipts.	Medicines sold by civil surgeons.	Income from endowments.	Contributions.			Miscellaneous.			Total.	Botanical and other public garden receipts.	Veterinary receipts.	Receipts on account of experimental cultivation.	Public Libraries.	
					From Government.	Other contributions.	Total.	Sanitary fees and dues.	Other receipts.	To a.					To a.	To a.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BURDWAN DIVISION.																
1	Burdwan .. ..	..	..	4,401	15,448	650	10,104	..	706	706	21,211	..	..	75	1,197	..
2	Hibbani .. ..	..	..	1,186	14,930	2,944	17,880	14	20	34	10,079	..	..	250	..	..
3	Bankura .. ..	..	..	..	3,430	1,847	5,286	4	47	51	5,337	..	..	1	..	..
4	Midnapore .. ..	..	..	..	9,000	500	10,400	..	565	565	10,070	..	..	220	..	..
5	Hoojly	4,672	..	5,512	10,269	2,370	11,639	..	290	290	22,119	..	..	..	..	..
6	Howrah .. ..	..	..	..	12,610	1,740	14,350	..	147	147	14,506	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	4,672	..	11,077	66,007	10,066	76,673	25	1,775	1,800	98,222	..	..	640	1,107	..
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																
7	24 Pargannas	66	..	..	15,239	9,002	24,241	..	15	19	24,326	..	..	..	..	..
8	Nadia .. ..	..	4,236	..	11,074	2,500	14,574	892	1,020	1,912	20,621	..	..	..	..	..
9	Murshidabad	2,248	..	..	4,145	1,788	5,933	..	..	..	7,621	..	..	..	..	..
10	Jessore	241	..	..	12,682	19,052	32,334	3,513	..	3,513	36,069	..	..	21	..	..
11	Khulna .. ..	..	..	587	28,904	3,585	27,589	..	75	75	28,131	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	2,505	4,236	587	67,944	35,927	1,03,471	4,405	1,114	5,519	1,16,787	..	..	47	..	..
DACCA DIVISION.																
12	Dacca .. ..	..	..	..	10,349	19,318	29,727	..	215	215	29,942	..	..	..	..	..
13	Mymensingh .. ..	..	..	811	18,909	11,275	30,184	..	100	100	31,085	..	..	235	..	..
14	Faridpur .. ..	..	..	..	13,748	6,824	20,572	641	12	653	21,225	..	..	17	..	..
15	Rajshahi .. ..	..	..	..	10,412	1,270	11,682	..	219	149	11,831	..	..	211	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	..	..	811	53,418	28,763	92,171	641	446	1,087	94,069	..	..	463	..	..
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																
16	Chittagong .. ..	..	..	..	9,220	..	9,220	..	5,108	5,108	14,328	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tripura .. ..	..	..	..	10,870	..	10,870	..	..	..	10,870	..	..	..	..	..
18	Sonkhali .. ..	..	..	..	7,061	7,229	14,290	..	27	27	14,317	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	..	..	..	27,151	7,229	34,380	..	5,135	5,135	39,515	..	..	303	..	..
RAJBHARI DIVISION.																
19	Rajshahi	9,587	..	..	10,032	5,400	10,134	..	..	..	25,568	..	..	188	..	..
20	Monipur .. ..	..	..	..	11,080	4,480	15,560	..	1,294	1,294	16,854	..	..	100	..	..
21	Jalpaiguri	875	..	..	6,008	1,061	7,069	..	16	15	7,085	..	..	223	..	..
22	Kangra .. ..	..	..	..	8,040	10,141	18,081	..	..	..	28,081	..	..	315	..	..
23	Dacca .. ..	..	..	..	6,121	6,025	12,446	..	89	89	12,535	..	..	72	..	..
24	Pharia	370	..	..	5,400	857	6,257	..	88	88	6,465	..	..	77	..	..
25	Maldah .. ..	..	..	..	4,798	490	5,288	..	103	103	5,902	..	..	131	..	..
26	Darjeeling .. ..	..	..	..	2,017	..	2,017	..	..	..	2,017	..	..	6	..	..
	Divisional Total ..	11,582	..	..	60,201	37,466	97,670	..	2,147	2,147	1,10,809	..	..	1,107	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	17,440	4,236	12,455	2,74,321	1,20,444	4,08,756	5,971	10,804	15,675	4,53,970	..	..	2,466	1,197	..
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1925-26.	14,361	3,603	11,025	2,35,237	1,08,180	3,50,007	8,066	5,659	6,718	3,77,390	..	..	2,828	1,197	..

~~No. 11~~—continued.

Singal Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1926—continued.

[illegible]

FORM

Statement showing the income of District Boards in the

Serial number.	Name of District Board.	XXX—Irri- gation, minor works and navi- gation.	In charge of Civil Officer.											
			Local fund receipts.	Tolls on ferries and roads.	Rent of build- ings and lands other than salaried (reheated).	Sale of building and other property (other than salaried (reheated)).	Sale of stores and materials.	Staging bungs low fees.	Sewer (rent- house) fees.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions from Govern- ment.	Other contri- butions.	Total
			65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BURDWAN DIVISION.														
1	Burdwan		4,362	1,592	..	..	2,922	..	256	1,008	464	3,718	17,232	24,044
2	Birbhum		878	869	..	..	254	..	204	55	19,210	2,080	18,232	20,044
3	Bankura		6,095	188	..	..	60	..	187	814	10,340	597	37,036	48,864
4	Nidnapore		17,874	6,639	614	284	142	..	300	1,825	6,629	1,898	23,064	33,064
5	Hooghly		12,511	1,226	..	..	128	..	1,294	..	12,487	7,192	31,227	40,929
6	Howrah		10,935	687	..	..	4	..	62	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..		52,453	10,547	614	284	8,452	..	2,301	3,442	59,013	19,863	1,52,829	1,62,692
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.														
7	24-Parganas ..		52,817	2,353	..	20	680	..	1,184	282	61,459	15,493	1,34,196	1,49,696
8	Nadia		15,840	1,722	..	..	349	..	1,056	15,256	2,325	2,046	46,532	63,903
9	Murshidabad ..		19,120	349	..	..	170	..	2,839	1,379	21,405	1,760	24,735	26,504
10	Jessore		13,525	772	24	448	328	..	482	681	6,067	2,628	24,735	26,504
11	Xindua		19,488	..	..	1,136	792	..	74	422	22,029	3,769	48,298	52,067
	Divisional Total ..		1,20,288	5,226	24	1,607	2,309	..	5,184	17,910	1,13,865	25,475	2,91,457	3,14,741
DACCA DIVISION.														
12	Dacca		24,489	837	..	158	343	..	74	2,202	59,616	400	68,080	72,825
13	Mymensingh ..		56,963	1,680	525	1,350	386	..	396	6,086	63,207	2,592	1,35,494	1,41,182
14	Fatlipur		4,721	922	..	82	26	..	208	1,647	30,855	4,638	38,915	44,546
15	Bakerganj		9,028	827	121	101	546	..	231	653	75,270	..	80,295	81,116
	Divisional Total ..		95,701	4,172	646	1,701	1,503	..	909	13,508	2,28,888	13,180	3,80,296	4,03,484
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.														
16	Chittagong	21,431	31,646	594	..	50	359	..	40	1,921	39,076	800	76,001	87,437
17	Tippera		24,416	2,683	..	..	386	..	301	14,634	55,453	1,575	79,159	94,743
18	Koekhal		31,023	786	..	..	143	..	189	2	59,113	1,972	61,877	63,849
	Divisional Total ..	21,431	77,085	3,967	..	50	888	..	530	16,517	1,13,242	3,747	2,10,081	2,31,631
RAJSHAH DIVISION.														
19	Rajshahi		30,825	980	760	672	472	..	7,598	1,445	38,053	24,889	1,00,193	1,40,703
20	Dinajpur		9,412	1,701	..	..	171	..	594	833	..	4,547	15,868	17,743
21	Falguni		22,430	749	..	49	827	..	507	302	47,540	..	70,743	71,743
22	Rangpur		45,889	817	..	68	973	..	741	..	16,805	4,210	67,935	74,155
23	Bohara		3,027	775	..	161	567	..	345	826	21,202	6,150	28,185	29,212
24	Patna		17,386	674	..	246	464	..	727	186	14,183	60	48,324	49,324
25	Malda		31,214	50	..	86	26	..	470	1,890	12,079	68,000	79,475	81,365
26	Darjeeling		7,316	..	..	..	44	..	..	183	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total ..		1,61,408	6,161	846	1,112	3,003	..	4,845	4,424	1,97,482	1,11,182	4,00,110	4,41,292
	GRAND TOTAL ..	21,431	5,07,714	29,084	2,180	4,754	12,515	..	13,818	56,110	2,12,400	1,73,597	15,10,981	16,84,572
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1925-26.	19,907	4,52,406	22,222	1,776	12,391	10,952	1,558	14,009	44,479	5,54,002	1,48,159	13,58,748	15,06,947

No. II—concluded.

Bengal Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1925—concluded.

Part.		In charge of Public Works Officers.	Total.	Total income including opening balance.	Debt.		Total receipts, including opening balance.	Total receipts, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income (excluding balances) per head of population.
					Loans.	Deposits and advances.					Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
16,232	2,22,191	.....	21,402	21,402	18,17,883	12,22,278	0 9 0	0 11 10	
24,048	2,22,191	.....	47,748	47,748	2,27,708	2,22,191	0 8 0	0 4 9	
18,232	1,49,844	45,000	4,930	48,930	1,49,834	2,22,191	0 1 4	0 2 6		
35,636	2,22,191	.....	51,776	51,776	8,51,764	10,22,241	0 4 3	0 5 10	
23,884	2,22,191	.....	34,706	34,706	3,21,866	2,22,191	0 2 3	0 5 4	
31,227	2,22,191	.....	14,965	14,965	2,22,191	4,09,732	0 1 9	0 5 8	
1,22,069	2,22,191	45,000	1,74,611	2,10,611	21,22,008	21,42,778	0 4 4	0 6 8		
1,34,188	2,22,191	.....	95,441	95,441	2,42,295	16,16,217	0 4 0	0 4 10	
38,094	2,22,191	.....	6,330	6,330	2,22,044	4,22,003	0 2 3	0 4 0	
46,662	2,22,191	.....	17,763	17,763	2,22,191	2,42,710	0 2 2	0 3 7	
24,746	2,22,191	.....	47,880	47,880	4,44,178	5,78,792	0 2 2	0 3 4	
48,208	2,22,191	80,000	38,471	58,471	4,55,245	5,49,000	0 2 10	0 4 4		
2,91,577	2,22,191	80,000	2,06,190	2,36,090	24,33,790	22,24,378	1 0 2	1 13 1		
68,039	2,22,191	.....	27,801	27,801	5,41,782	7,16,258	0 1 7	0 2 9	
1,57,461	11,10,825	.....	2,18,017	210,917	12,32,260	17,37,788	0 2 4	0 3 0	
42,468	2,22,191	.....	26,810	26,810	4,18,504	5,16,287	0 1 0	0 4 5	
92,316	2,22,191	.....	93,423	93,423	2,40,346	3,76,668	0 2 2	0 4 7	
3,00,228	2,22,191	.....	2,64,956	2,64,956	31,35,769	28,42,522	0 2 2	0 3 7	
75,001	4,18,468	.....	6,698	6,698	4,17,367	4,91,951	0 2 1	0 4 1	
79,753	4,18,468	.....	25,033	25,033	5,40,729	8,25,447	0 1 7	0 2 9	
61,677	4,18,468	.....	64,492	64,492	6,14,910	6,61,676	0 2 7	0 4 6	
2,15,631	12,38,892	.....	95,223	95,223	12,92,115	12,92,004	0 1 11	0 3 7	
1,00,000	5,11,032	60,000	85,162	85,162	4,30,296	7,91,220	0 3 7	0 5 11		
15,958	4,74,471	.....	7,632	7,632	4,32,183	5,24,222	0 2 11	0 4 5	
70,765	2,22,191	.....	2,322	2,322	3,27,797	5,24,045	0 4 1	0 4 10	
1,03,354	2,22,191	.....	24,335	24,335	8,22,938	7,19,191	0 2 2	0 4 0	
28,106	2,22,191	.....	22,687	22,687	2,51,447	3,15,273	0 1 9	0 3 3	
46,034	2,22,191	.....	17,118	17,118	3,09,971	4,24,878	0 2 1	0 3 6	
48,334	2,22,191	.....	8,512	8,512	2,28,019	2,26,775	0 1 10	0 2 6	
70,472	1,72,778	.....	12,569	12,569	1,83,320	2,06,394	0 3 2	0 2 0	
4,90,116	22,41,167	30,000	1,30,627	1,30,627	21,21,784	26,70,131	0 2 6	0 4 10		
15,10,951	1,22,44,031	1,25,000	9,72,507	10,97,507	1,32,96,436	1,42,37,023	0 2 9	0 4 3		
13,58,745	1,16,72,806	1,25,000	8,94,372	10,09,372	1,28,51,872	1,32,32,997	0 2 8	0 4 3		

FOR

Statement showing the expenditure of the District Boards in

Serial number.	Name of District Board.	Closing balance of last year.	Total income during the year.	1.—Refunds and draw-backs.			3.—Land revenue.	2.—Local rates.	13.—Interest.				14.—Administration.				15.—Law and Police (Cost of Law)	
				Local rate refunds.	Other revenue refunds.				On account of last year.	Interest on loans.		Other items.		General establishments of local funds.				
										On account of current year.	Total.			Office establishment.	Office contingencies (including stationery locally purchased).	Payment of establishments for offices of accounts, control and audit.		Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	BURDWAN DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Burdwan	2,80,685	10,17,633	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,637	6,159	..	27,094	1,000
2	Hirbhum	82,479	2,07,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,143	6,672	..	14,815	2,000
3	Bankura	25,073	1,00,834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,470	4,877	..	8,356	2,000
4	Midnapore	4,09,077	9,91,764	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,045	14,314	..	34,359	2,000
5	Hooghly	26,018	5,32,809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,747	6,035	..	19,682	2,000
6	Howrah	1,26,504	2,85,198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,060	1,981	2,153	13,937	2,000
	Divisional Total	10,20,780	31,22,990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73,651	41,986	2,153	1,19,145	2,000
	PREMIDNAG DIVISION.																	
7	24 Parganas	4,74,222	9,42,696	..	..	..	..	..	1,223	..	1,223	..	80,096	13,232	..	83,378	2,000
8	Nadia	41,818	3,02,040	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,780	5,313	6,992	22,465	2,000
9	Murshidabad	48,102	2,80,628	..	..	..	99	..	653	..	653	..	8,933	4,742	..	13,675	1,000
10	Jessore	1,32,615	4,44,176	..	..	..	460	..	897	..	897	..	18,932	9,681	..	28,613	2,000
11	Khulna	93,824	4,50,245	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9,944	7,765	..	17,709	2,000
	Divisional Total	7,90,580	25,59,700	12	..	12	603	..	2,773	..	2,773	..	66,675	38,683	6,992	1,10,760	2,000	
	DAOGA DIVISION.																	
12	Dacca	1,72,097	5,43,762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,059	15,154	..	30,214	2,000
13	Mymensingh	41,818	18,33,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,644	20,881	..	49,525	2,000
14	Faridpur	97,785	4,18,502	3	..	3	99	..	..	..	..	..	11,630	4,324	8,711	24,645	2,000
15	Lakshminagar	86,355	4,40,245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,175	11,095	..	32,270	2,000
	Divisional Total	7,10,745	31,35,760	3	..	3	99	..	..	..	..	..	76,408	50,955	8,711	1,36,074	2,000
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																	
16	Chittagong	78,504	4,17,367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,865	2,449	..	14,308	2,000
17	Tippera	1,34,728	5,00,789	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,559	2,511	..	21,070	2,000
18	Coakhal	1,07,659	4,74,019	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,548	8,675	..	19,223	2,000
	Divisional Total	3,10,891	13,92,116	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,947	14,129	..	54,606	2,000
	RANGPUR DIVISION.																	
19	Rajshahi	66,090	3,36,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,048	2,096	..	24,144	2,000
20	Dinajpur	1,42,090	4,32,108	..	..	..	..	..	5,282	..	5,282	..	14,114	2,406	..	16,520	2,000
21	Saidpur	1,25,281	5,07,767	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,690	2,174	2,311	14,074	2,000
22	Rangpur	96,143	3,22,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,057	8,309	..	30,366	2,000
23	Bogra	64,351	2,51,447	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,983	1,697	..	12,680	2,000
24	Palma	1,14,901	3,09,071	30	..	30	..	..	2	..	..	..	10,677	9,249	..	19,926	2,000
25	Maldah	44,786	2,55,019	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,761	1,855	359	9,975	2,000
26	Darjeeling	44,975	1,65,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,404	2,242	..	12,646	2,000
	Divisional Total	7,48,537	31,21,794	30	..	30	..	..	1	5,282	..	5,282	1,08,543	30,842	2,670	1,42,046	2,000
	GRAND TOTAL	35,81,441	1,33,06,458	58	..	58	603	..	1	8,055	..	8,055	3,66,024	1,78,547	19,929	5,68,100	20,000	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1923-24.	35,81,125	1,26,81,872	235	..	235	891	11	..	5,244	..	5,244	3,61,689	1,72,460	17,102	5,61,241	6,000	

FOR

Statement showing the expenditure of the District Boards in

Serial number.	Name of District Board.	24.—Medical.												25.—Scientific.				
		General medical establishment.	Hospital and dispensary.	Sanitation and Vaccination.			Medical schools and colleges.	Lunatic asylums.	Charges on account of epidemics.	Contributions to Government.	Other contributions.	Refunds.	Total.	Experimental cultivation.	Public exhibitions and fairs.			
				Vaccination establishment and charges.	Sanitation charges.	Total.									Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions and fairs.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BURDWAN DIVISION.																		
1	Burdwan ..		61,036	17,937	4,300	22,237					15,970	5,241	1,05,547	519				
2	Barham ..	4,761	23,005	3,054	6,140	9,198					1,082		39,048	100				
3	Bansura ..		15,842	654	7,288	7,942							19,764					
4	Midnapore ..		45,114	14,247	27,264	41,515			15,775		581		1,05,946	3,191				
5	Hoodly ..	2,760	45,394	8,904	7,253	11,157							66,320					
6	Howrah ..		31,593	3,848	12,581	16,429							48,212					
	Divisional Total ..	6,580	2,20,257	43,708	64,760	1,08,468			15,775		18,683	5,241	3,74,894	3,810				
PRINCIPAL DIVISION.																		
7	24-Parganas ..		53,600	7,655	26,950	34,605	50		285				87,540			300	20,758	
8	Nadia ..	1,809	38,971	4,888	15,125	20,991							60,971					
9	Murshidabad ..	8,705	27,364	7,667	6,865	14,762					525		46,261					
10	Jessore ..	2,170	34,104	8,771	12,000	20,870			2,701			140	60,075	200				
11	Khulna ..	7,926	45,428	8,815	9,862	12,880	71				15,240		81,344					
	Divisional Total ..	15,100	1,68,461	32,574	70,434	1,38,006	121		2,986		15,765	140	8,85,591	200			20,958	
DAOGA DIVISION.																		
12	Dacca ..		66,783	6,657	12,514	25,471	220						92,471					5,470
13	Mymensingh ..	3,836	1,04,137	10,730	30,777	56,580	1,020						1,66,129					
14	Faridpur ..		40,462	8,108	20,672	28,780							64,242					
15	Bakerganj ..		73,095	8,262	18,175	28,437			6,003				1,03,455					
	Divisional Total ..	3,836	2,84,477	35,100	64,138	1,29,238	1,240		6,003				4,25,294					5,470
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																		
16	Chittagong ..	2,072	41,170	6,716	8,126	14,846	644					1,277	60,009					
17	Tippah ..	457	48,384	7,911	5,096	18,007	1		12,076			390	77,183					
18	Nonkhali ..	765	39,151	4,465	6,691	14,179			15,325				60,942					
	Divisional Total ..	3,475	1,28,655	19,118	22,919	42,031	2,303		28,508			390	1,277	2,07,184				
HAJIRAMU DIVISION.																		
19	Bajelahi ..	688	42,462	6,684	25,946	33,630	1,164						70,059					655
20	Dharpur ..		31,470	7,848	19,922	27,770							89,240					
21	Jalpaiguri ..		20,823	4,410	16,149	20,659	10,000						61,382					
22	Kaungpur ..	10,889	71,590	8,887	9,509	16,396	895					152	100,080					200
23	Hogra ..		25,885	2,579	13,371	15,950	480						42,517					20
24	Pabna ..	503	15,774	2,045	6,749	9,498	182		7,680				33,517					
25	Madda ..	1,809	20,924	3,740	10,092	14,526	1,000		6,119				43,470					
26	Darjeeling ..	3,804	16,402	3,770	264	4,034						900	25,230					
	Divisional Total ..	17,047	2,75,470	40,509	1,02,826	1,43,335	13,151		12,740			1,052	4,00,304					1,115
	GRAND TOTAL ..	46,497	11,07,280	1,11,000	3,65,091	5,26,100	17,415		60,918		30,341	6,158	18,07,317	4,010			20,958	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1925-26.	41,530	10,20,230	1,00,830	3,26,904	4,95,784	49,296		43,375	50	38,601	9,237	16,86,693	3,350			20,958	

11—continued.

Public Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1925—continued.

Public departments.						29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions.						30.—Stationery and printing.						32.—Miscellaneous.					
Public and station charges.	Botanical and other public gardens.	Provincial statistics.	Contributions to Government.	Other contributions.	Total.	Pensions.	Gratuities.	Contributions to Government.	Other contributions including payment to service funds and provident funds.	Total.	Stationery purchased from central stores.	Other stationery.	Printing.	Lithography.	Total.	Donations for charitable purposes.	Rewards for the destruction of tigers, wild animals, and snakes.	Other petty establishment and charges.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	Minor income refunds.	Contributions to Government.	Other contributions.	Total.
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
908	727	4,944	2,170	98	2,337	456	1,900	1,211	6,284	6,284	2,524	1,041	3,215	2,063	4,508	5,870	724	2,035	81	2,035	3,325	9,875	
3,120	7,114	98	45,476	504	20,363	20,867	18,540	18,540	4,508	17,645	2,560	3,525	22,356	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	
125	31,208	220	4,416	7,399	10,055	1,669	700	2,438	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	
3,840	7,579	857	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	
2,520	7,256	600	3,849	4,351	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	108	
5,400	61,518	2,738	3,903	10,230	24,860	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	
125	31,208	220	4,416	7,399	10,055	1,669	700	2,438	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	
3,840	7,579	857	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	
2,520	7,256	600	3,849	4,351	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	108	
5,400	61,518	2,738	3,903	10,230	24,860	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	
125	31,208	220	4,416	7,399	10,055	1,669	700	2,438	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	
3,840	7,579	857	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	
2,520	7,256	600	3,849	4,351	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	108	
5,400	61,518	2,738	3,903	10,230	24,860	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	
125	31,208	220	4,416	7,399	10,055	1,669	700	2,438	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	
3,840	7,579	857	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	
2,520	7,256	600	3,849	4,351	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	108	
5,400	61,518	2,738	3,903	10,230	24,860	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	
125	31,208	220	4,416	7,399	10,055	1,669	700	2,438	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	
3,840	7,579	857	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	
2,520	7,256	600	3,849	4,351	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	108	
5,400	61,518	2,738	3,903	10,230	24,860	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	
125	31,208	220	4,416	7,399	10,055	1,669	700	2,438	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	
3,840	7,579	857	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	
2,520	7,256	600	3,849	4,351	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	108	
5,400	61,518	2,738	3,903	10,230	24,860	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	
125	31,208	220	4,416	7,399	10,055	1,669	700	2,438	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	
3,840	7,579	857	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	
2,520	7,256	600	3,849	4,351	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	108	
5,400	61,518	2,738	3,903	10,230	24,860	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	
125	31,208	220	4,416	7,399	10,055	1,669	700	2,438	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	
3,840	7,579	857	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	
2,520	7,256	600	3,849	4,351	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	108	
5,400	61,518	2,738	3,903	10,230	24,860	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	
125	31,208	220	4,416	7,399	10,055	1,669	700	2,438	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	
3,840	7,579	857	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	
2,520	7,256	600	3,849	4,351	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	108	
5,400	61,518	2,738	3,903	10,230	24,860	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	
125	31,208	220	4,416	7,399	10,055	1,669	700	2,438	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	
3,840	7,579	857	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	
2,520	7,256	600	3,849	4,351	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	108	
5,400	61,518	2,738	3,903	10,230	24,860	8,905	799	0,706	459	4,062	12,005	30,302	57,641	108	17,790	716	18,506	101	108	108	108	108	
125	31,208	220	4,416	7,399	10,055	1,669	700	2,438	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	
3,840	7,579	857	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966							

Statement showing the expenditure of the District Boards in

Serial number.	Name of District Board.	32.—Famine relief.				Railways.					Minor Works and Navigation.	Buildings.					Communications.		Water-works and water supply.		
		Charitable relief.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Interest on loans borrowed for Railway purposes.	Repayment of loans borrowed for Railway purposes and chargeable to Ry. Revenue Account.	Construction of Railways charged to Revenue.	Miscellaneous Railway expenditure.	Total.		Objects of expenditure.		Total.		Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.		Repairs.	
												Education.	Medical.	Others.	Original works.						Repairs.
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78				
BURDWAN DIVISION.																					
1	Burdwan ..	..	..	448	448	..	..	..	..	..	4,816	3,149	4,507	9,148	3,414	1,04,092	2,30,461	1,17,881
2	Birbhum ..	..	..	994	994	..	..	..	..	..	5,126	1,506	594	5,816	1,850	755	51,130	19,067
3	Bankura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,744	1,895	208	7,929	2,916	851	25,234	7,348
4	Midnapore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,198	1,889	7,473	13,584	11,021	82,824	3,84,462	1,25,160
5	Hoojly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,102	1,348	48	2,821	2,667	9,023	77,279	17,145
6	Howrah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,333	989	1,460	2,008	2,898	15,040	85,540	26,204
	Divisional Total	..	..	1,442	1,442	..	..	..	..	..	33,314	18,786	14,634	42,182	24,598	1,92,885	8,38,706	3,10,917
PRESDHUT DIVISION.																					
7	24-Parganas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,018	10,892	2,846	13,768	7,185	1,07,328	3,28,917	1,06,789
8	Nadia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,003	822	689	5,238	2,273	4,097	37,026	21,586
9	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,283	3,491	4,671	5,564	5,061	3,949	66,150	16,769
10	Jessore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,291	8,700	409	7,034	5,961	25,066	90,352	22,263
11	Khulna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,148	4,372	987	5,529	6,176	33,225	84,434	47,481
	Divisional Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,818	22,977	8,190	34,980	25,068	1,75,401	6,14,876	2,22,712
DACCA DIVISION.																					
12	Dacca ..	1,295	..	..	1,295	..	..	..	..	..	16,838	12,011	5,008	16,478	16,968	27,007	57,190	84,167
13	Myrinsingh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,362	24,130	29,466	47,474	41,513	2,18,067	1,67,458	70,186
14	Faridpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,310	4,564	10,673	16,224	13,093	12,767	68,381	11,727
15	Bakerganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,582	11,843	17,674	23,325	25,784	60,671	1,62,020	21,300
	Divisional Total	1,295	..	..	1,295	..	..	..	..	..	84,692	52,518	42,834	1,02,466	97,356	3,19,892	4,45,856	1,28,349
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																					
16	Chittagong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,518	7,039	1,893	7,557	12,558	22,488	96,012	5,893
17	Tippera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,346	8,809	3,881	20,730	7,306	10,124	51,580	12,126
18	Noakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,029	8,045	584	8,511	11,697	45,580	62,940	8,711
	Divisional Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,893	24,893	6,358	36,798	31,561	84,147	2,15,512	22,719
RAJSHAH DIVISION.																					
19	Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,844	7,808	8,060	10,818	5,592	76,366	87,675	25,264
20	Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,816	3,907	3,418	4,080	7,861	66,484	76,785	24,563
21	Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,099	1,033	2,666	3,497	10,402	44,054	69,319	20,924
22	Rangpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,614	2,904	550	4,814	4,759	6,211	36,764	22,324
23	Jayra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,644	500	72	3,105	2,111	21,430	37,690	11,471
24	Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,838	8,374	1,269	5,838	4,188	5,128	88,478	11,471
25	Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisional Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,759	19,608	16,806	54,621	28,820	3,01,465	4,40,858	1,06,662
	GRAND TOTAL	1,295	..	1,442	2,737	..	..	..	..	..	31,181	13,786	1,02,873	2,71,107	2,21,967	10,73,400	25,48,310	9,35,274
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1925-26	..	82,794	261	83,045	-127	3,71,887	1,45,847	1,11,346	5,53,713	1,76,671	9,41,821	25,56,306	8,45,189		

III—concluded.

Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1925—concluded.

[illegible]

FORM No. IV.

Statement showing the constitution of village authorities for Local Self-Government in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1924-25.

Serial No.	District.	Class of village authority (i.e., whether Union Committee, Village Panchayat, etc.).	Act under which constituted.	Number of village authorities.	Population affected.	Particulars about Chairman.				Number of Members.			
						Elected non-official.	Elected official.	Nominated non-official.	Nominated official.	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DIVISION.													
1	Burdwan ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	165	980,258	157	..	8	..	..	405	990	1,485
2	Medinipur ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	171	823,846	155	..	6	..	..	575	954	1,539
3	Bankura ..	Union Committees	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	5	28,492	5	..	..	..	1	21	19	41
4	Midnapore ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	8	15,968	2	1	..	..	1	8	16	27
5	Hoochly ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	125	900,802	121	8	1	..	..	307	728	1,125
6	Howrah ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	82	778,998	82	..	..	..	..	254	484	738
		Divisional Total	....	551	3,528,267	532	4	15	..	2	1,760	3,303	4,955
PRESDENCY DIVISION.													
7	24 Parganas	Union Committees	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	17	119,925	17	..	..	..	..	53	84	134
		Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	54	308,984	54	..	..	..	..	168	336	504
8	Nadia ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	137	590,496	137	..	..	..	1	241	723	1,065
9	Murshidabad	Union Committees	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	27	223,307	19	..	5	8	5	70	102	243
10	Jessore ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	41	275,440	41	..	..	..	29	245	122	396
		Union Committees	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	13	90,796	11	2	..	..	6	44	68	118
11	Khulna ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	79	578,933	79	..	..	..	..	271	454	725
		Divisional Total	....	308	2,162,841	356	2	5	3	41	1,200	1,924	3,165
DACCA DIVISION.													
12	Dacca ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B.C.)	233	2,159,894	233	..	18	..	..	846	1,429	2,277
13	Myramangh ..	Ditto ..		30	196,744	30	..	..	..	..	90	180	270
14	Faridpur ..	Ditto ..		98	812,325	90	1	7	..	1	384	547	882
		Divisional Total	....	361	3,169,223	353	1	25	..	1	1,270	2,156	3,429
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.													
15	Tippah ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	233	2,078,627	222	2	28	1	..	759	1,618	2,277
16	Noakhali ..	Union Committees	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	4	47,906	2	2	..	..	6	5	18	27
		Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	37	377,065	37	..	..	..	..	75	158	233
		Divisional Total	....	274	2,103,608	261	4	28	1	6	839	1,694	2,537
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.													
17	Rajshahi ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	18	91,857	15	..	..	..	..	45	90	135
18	Rangpur ..	Union Committees	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	56	667,023	74	1	11	..	11	234	444	689
19	Bogra ..	Union Boards ..	Act V (B. C.) of 1919.	13	117,694	13	..	..	..	..	39	78	117
20	Pabna ..	Union Committees	Act III (B. C.) of 1885.	4	40,345	3	..	..	..	..	18	9	27
21	Malda ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1	4,000	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
		Divisional Total	....	119	918,819	106	1	11	..	11	339	625	975
		Grand Total	....	1,713	12,895,728	1,612	12	64	4	51	5,398	9,602	15,061
		Grand Total for 1923-24.	....	1,458	11,398,250	1,343	19	57	3	41	4,666	8,170	12,879

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 24th March 1926.

Summary.—Light showers fell almost all over the Presidency. Ploughing of lands for and sowing of jute and paddy are progressing in the low-lying tracts of Eastern Bengal. Vegetables and other standing crops are thriving well. The average price of common rice for the Presidency has fallen by about 0.26 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Dist. No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in annas, per ratta.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, &c.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	24-PARGANAS...	Inches. 0.53	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour.	0.55	6	5½	
	Barrackpore ...	0.57	5½	5½	
	Barasat ...	0.90	5½	5	
	Basirhat ...	Nil	6	6	
2	NADIA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from Gangul thana.
	Kushtia ...	0.40	5½	5½	
	Meherpur ...	0.41	5	5	
	Chudanga ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Ranaghat ...	0.30	5	5	
3	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	6	6	Prospects of standing crops are good, except in the Sadar subdivision. Export of rice continues slowly. Cattle-disease is reported from Damkal thana in Sadar, from union 589 under thana Nabagram in Lalbagh and from Mirzapur in Jangipur subdivision. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Lalbagh ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Jangipur ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Kandi ...	0.06	6½	(n)	
4	JEASORE ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of rabi crops is nearly over. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	0.21	5½	5½	
	Magura ...	0.12	5	5½	
	Narail ...	0.33	5½	5½	
	Bongaon ...	0.19	5½	5½	
5	KNOLMA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable.
	Satkhira ...	0.06	5½	5½	
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	5½	5½	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	0.03	5½	5½	Weather seasonable and cloudy. Pressing of sugarcane is nearing completion. Harvesting of wheat and barley has commenced. Ploughing of fields is going on. Effects of weather on crops are fair. Prospects of crops are fair. Stock of rice is sufficient. Rice market is stationary. Export and import are as usual. Fodder and water are sufficient. Outbreak of rinderpest is reported at places in Katwa thana.
	Asansol ...	Nil	6	6	
	Katwa ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kalna ...	0.04	5½	5½	
7	BIRBHUM ...	Nil	6	6½	Rice is selling at 6 seers at Labpur. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Nalhati circle.
	Rampurhat ...	Nil	6	6	
8	BANKURA ...	0.42	6	5.	Weather seasonable. Prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thanas Gangajalghati and Vishnupur.
	Vishnupur ...	0.18	5½	5½	
9	MIDNAPORE ...	0.46	6½	6½	Weather unusually cool and there has been more rain than is desirable. Ploughing of lands continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient.
	Contai ...	(n)	(n)	5	
	Tamluk ...	0.84	6	5	
	Ghatal ...	0.48	5½	6½	
	Jhargram ...	1.40	6½	6½	
10	HOOGLY ...	0.23	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ...	0.44	5½	6	
	Arambagh ...	0.28	5½	5½	
11	HOWRAH ...	0.55	6	6	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is continuing.
	Uluberia ...	1.50	6	6	
12	RAJSHAHI ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is almost finished. Lands are being prepared for jute and autumn paddy. Sowing of jute on low lands is being carried on. Rice market is steady. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	(RAMPUR-BOALIA). Naogaon ...	Nil	6	6	
	Nator ...	0.06	5½	5½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	0.04	6½	6	Weather seasonable. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Hemtabad in Sadar subdivision and from Balurghat police-station. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon ...	Nil	7	7	
	Balurghat ...	0.47	6	6	
14	JALPAIGURI ...	Nil	5	5	Condition and prospects of crops are good.
	Alipur ...	Nil	5½	6	
15	DARJELING ...	0.05	4½	4½	Maize and potatoes are being sown. Harvesting of sugarcane is almost finished and that of tobacco continues. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	0.12	5½	5½	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	5	5	
	Kalimpong ...	0.08	5	5	

(n) Not reported.

No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in moors, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
		Inches.			
6	RANGPUR ...	Nil	6	6	Sowing of autumn paddy and jute is in full progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thanas Rowmari and Gaibandha.
	Nilphamari ...	Nil	6	5½	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Gaibandha ...	Nil	5½	5½	
7	BOGRA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Rain is needed for sowing of jute and other crops. Prospects of mango are not good.
8	PARNA ...	0·36	5	5½	Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Seraiganj, Chatmohar and Atgharia.
	Sirajganj ...	Nil	5	5	
9	MALDA ...	0·11	5½	5½	Lands are being prepared for jute and paddy. Harvesting of wheat and barley has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of <i>bitri</i> paddy and jute and cutting of tobacco leaves are continuing. Cattle-disease reported from Haldibari and Sitalkuchi thanas. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	0·64	5½	5½	Weather hot. Sowing of jute and paddy has commenced. Rain is needed for standing crops, although the recent rain has done some good. Rice market is almost steady. Prospects of standing crops appear to be good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	0·72	5	5	
	Narayanganj ...	0·66	5	5	
	Munshiganj (a)	Nil	5½	5½	
22	MYMENSINGH	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute has begun in low lands. Ploughing for autumn paddy has commenced. Prospects of the standing crops are normal. Rice market is rising at Kishorganj but elsewhere steady. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamalpur ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Tangail ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Netrakona ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kishorganj ...	Nil	5½	5½	

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	Nil	5½	5½	Ploughing operation continues and sowing jute has commenced. Prospects of the standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is prevailing in Madaripur and Goalundo subdivisions.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	0·03	5	5	
	Madaripur ...	1·05	5½	5½	
	Gopalganj (a) ...	0·30	5½	5½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	0·23	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease (suspected Haemorrhagic Septicemia) is reported from Nazirpur than in Pirojpur subdivision.
	Pirojpur ...	0·09	5½	5½	
	Patuakhali ...	0·70	5½	5½	
	Dakshin Shahazpur (Bhola).	0·90	5½	5½	
25	CHITTAGONG ...	0·02	{ 6½ 6*	6½ 6*	Cultivation of <i>rahi</i> crops is in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. <i>Panga</i> salt is selling at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and at 13 seers per rupee at Cox's Bazar. Cattle-disease is reported from Chakaria, Kutubdia and Mahisknali and Cox's Bazar.
	Cox's Bazar ...	0·01	5½	6	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	2·70	5	5	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from the outlying subdivisions.
	Brahmanbaria	1·70	4½	4½	
	Chandpur ...	0·65	5½	5½	
27	NOAKHALI ...	0·46	5	5	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute has begun. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ...	2·14	5½	(n)	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	1·35	6	6	Weather seasonable.
29	TRIPURA STATE	1·85	5	5	Weather seasonable. Cattle-disease is reported from Khowai. Fodder and water are sufficient. Condition of standing crops is fair. Cleansed cotton sells at Rs. 30 to Rs. 40, and jute at Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

* Burma rice.

(n) Not reported.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 27th March 1926.

Vital statistics of towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 19th March 1926.

District.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1931.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.															Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding week of the previous year.								
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding illegals).	Still-born during birth.	Cholera.	Typhoid.	Etiague.	Malaria.	Etiague (fever).	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Etiague.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from other causes.	Other diseases.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	754,248	343,016	1,097,264	376	24	25	46	—	49	16	3	—	13	22	34	6	19	57	43	71	37	—	277	266	532	259	259	518	259	259	518	
Burdwan	2	Assam and Mithila Settlement.	176,514	153,889	330,403	104	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Howrah	3	Howrah	123,472	66,619	190,091	102	—	8	13	—	6	—	1	—	1	23	4	—	—	15	3	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dacca	4	Dacca	67,233	52,117	119,350	73	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	5	6	1	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	19	23	41	35	24	59	35	24	59
Mohammedan	5	Bahadur	45,753	10,804	56,557	20	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	17	17	23	23	23	23	23
Tilgaon	6	Tilgaon	26,338	16,918	43,256	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	20	8	9	17	8	9	17

A. D. STEWART, MAJOR, I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Bengal (offg.).

CALCUTTA, the 23rd March 1926.

Form D.—BENGAL.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending
19th March 1926.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	Number of bales pressed.		Number of bales pressed.		District included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1925 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ...	1,683	No information.	14,985	No information.	All districts in the Presidency.

CALCUTTA, the 25th March 1926.

R. P. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.